The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Status of the French Capital Still Unknown.

Excitement and Uncertainty on the London Stock Exchange.

Longwy Taken With 4,000 Prisoners and 200 Guns.

The Eastern Conference and the French Representative.

Precarious Existence of Small States on the Map of Europe.

Safety of Dr. Livingstone Positively Known.

THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

Reports of Negotiations for the Surrender Still Lack Official Confirmation—Doubts on the Stock Exchange in London—Good Grounds for Believing the Reports.

LONDON, Jan. 25—Noon.—No information as to the reported visit of M. FAVRE to Versailles, has yet been authentically announced. The news is regarded on the Stock Exchange as of a doubtful character, and consols have, in consequence, fallen off a quarter since the opening.

The *Echo*, of today, just issued, says that no official confirmation has yet reached London of the report that negotiations for the capitulation of Paris have been commenced at Versailles. The city, however, is full of rumors of that nature.

LONDON, Jan. 25—1½ P. M.—The Versailles correspondent of the Central Press Association telegraphs that there are good grounds for the belief that negotiations for the capitulation of Paris are progressing, and adds that in any event it is impossible for the city to resist the Germans beyond the early part of February.

Progress of the Siege—Loss in the Recent Sortie—New German Batteries.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—An official dispatch from Versailles on the 24th says the French loss in the sortie of the 19th was 6,000 killed, wounded and missing, while that of the Germans, all told, was only 655.

New German batteries have opened fire upon the north side of Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Capitulation of Longwy—4,000 Prisoners and 200 Guns Captured by the Germans—The Operations in the East.

LONDON, Jan. 25—1½ P. M.—Dispatches have just been received here announcing the capitulation today of the Fortress of Longwy, on the Belgian border, which has been besieged for a long time by the Germans. Four thousand prisoners of war and 200 guns fell into the hands of the victors.

A division of the German Army of the South has passed to the south of Besançon, and is threatening the rear of Gen. BOURBAKI's forces.

It appears that the Garibaldians, after their successful engagement with the German Landwehr, between Fonteux and Burgundy, tore up the rails and ties and so damaged the railroad that it is now impassable.

German Operations in the North—Co-operation With the Duke of Mecklenburg in the West.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The *Provinzial Correspondenz* states that military operations in the north of France will be extended in an important degree in connection with a movement of the army under the Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG.

Cincinnati Germans Protesting Against Shipments of Arms to France—Large Purchases of Grain in Prince Edward's Island for Shipment to France.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 25.—A large meeting of Germans was held to-night in Arbiter Hall, to protest against the sale and shipment of arms from the United States to the French Government. Resolutions were adopted saying that the war had been prolonged by sending arms and ammunition to France from this country; that the action of the Government was contrary to former policy; that the Germans solemnly protested, and that the Government in its policy had treated with disrespect the services of the Germans in the war for the preservation of the Union. Senator SCHURZ was complimented.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 26.—Large quantities of grain are being purchased in Prince Edward's Island, for shipment to France.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Jurisdiction of the Danubian Commission—An Extension to be Proposed by Austria—Reported Arrival of Jules Favre in England—Postponement to Await His Arrival—Bismarck's Note Refusing a Pass Condemned in Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—It is ascertained that Count APPONYI, the Austrian Minister to Great Britain, and representative of his Government in the Conference upon the Eastern question, intends to move, in the Conference, for an extension of the jurisdiction of the Danube Commission to Ibrail or Orsova. [Ibrail, Ibrahil, or Brailoff, is the principal port of Wallachia, and is on the left bank of the Danube, 103 miles north-east of Bucharest. It has extensive warehouses, and the harbor is securely sheltered by a small island. The trade is chiefly conducted by Greeks. Orsova (new) is a frontier town of Little Wallachia, situated on an island in the Danube, four miles above the iron gate, and thirty-six miles east of Moldova, on the borders of Hungary. It is a station for steam packets. Old Orsova is within the Hungarian border, a few miles south-west of the new town, and is also on the left bank of the Danube.]

LONDON, Jan. 25—1½ P. M.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this afternoon is informed that M. FAVRE reached Versailles yesterday, and started for England. He is expected in London today.

The *Echo* prints under reserve a statement that M. FAVRE has arrived at Dover.

LONDON, Jan. 25—2 P. M.—The French Consul discredits the report that M. FAVRE has arrived in England.

The London Conference has been adjourned until the 31st inst., in consequence of the continued absence of a representative from France—one of the signatory Powers of the original treaty relating to the Eastern question. It is known that Earl GRANVILLE confers with M. TISSOT, the French Chargé d'Affaires, before and after each meeting of the Conference.

A dispatch from Brussels says Count VON BISMARCK's reply to M. FAVRE, refusing him a safe conduct through the German lines of investment of Paris, is condemned by the Prussian Liberals.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Small Powers in Danger—Significant Debate in the Danish Parliament—Portuguese Finances—Bismarck Made Chancellor of the German Empire—Prince Humbert.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 23, via LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Folkething, or Lower House of the Danish Parliament, was today engaged in the consideration of the Budget. During the discussion, the leader of the Agricultural Party favored a reduction of the appropriations, on the ground that there was danger that, under the heavy burdens imposed upon their people, and from the preponderance of the Great Powers, the small States would soon disappear from the map of Europe.

The Minister of War, in supporting the Budget, expressed the belief that the condition of Europe was dangerous, and that the small Powers, however peaceably inclined, might be forced into war for the defense of their independence.

LISBON, Jan. 24, via LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Portuguese Government has submitted to the Chambers projects for new financial measures, based upon the renewal of the tobacco monopoly.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Count VON BISMARCK has been appointed Chancellor of the German Empire.

FLORENCE, Jan. 24.—Prince HUMBERT and his wife are to pass the remainder of the Winter at Rome.

Dr. Livingstone Positively Known to be Safe—Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Sir RODERICK MURCHISON has received a letter from Africa giving positive intelligence of the safety of Dr. LIVINGSTONE.

The schooner *Sophia*, Capt. WALLIS, from New-York, for Constantinople, before reported ashore at Gallipoli, has been condemned and sold.

Public Life in America—Interesting Letter from the Late William L. Marcy.

The Washington *Patriot* a few days since published the following letter, addressed by the late Hon. W. L. MARCY to one of his intimate friends, on the eve of retiring from the office of Governor of this State:

ALBANY, from 31st Dec. to Jan. 1, 1839.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Before this is finished I shall have passed from public to private life, and be in a situation that I have not occupied for the last eighteen years. I should be stoical, indeed, if this transition did not call up a train of unusual thoughts. I shall not undertake to give you a full development of them; but our long and close friendship, which I flatter myself is to continue unchanged through all the changing condition of external scenes, will be my excuse, and I trust a sufficient one, for presenting you with some of my musings on that event. I take leave to assure you, of what I think you knew well enough not to doubt—that the change comes over me unaccompanied with any serious regret.

* * * Public life is in some sense a servitude, but it is usually accompanied with enjoyments, and these are to most minds a sufficient reward; but the extent of these enjoyments depends essentially upon the character of the recipient. If a public man is endowed with a good degree of vanity, he is made happy by the respect his station procures him; if he is ambitious, he is made happy by the opportunity afforded him of gratifying that dominant passion; if he is anxious to extend the sphere of his usefulness, he is made happy by the realization of his benevolent wishes. I will not say that from each of these sources I have not derived some enjoyment, but if I do not misjudge of myself, it has been less than most others would have felt in my situation. This implies an opinion that I have less vanity and less ambition than most other men. The indulgence of this opinion you may regard as a refutation of its correctness. Self-delusion more readily and more egregiously errs in disbelieving the existence of faults than over-estimating claims to merit. All the acquisitions of life are generally pronounced empty and unsatisfactory as soon as the passions which attended the pursuit of them have subsided.

Honest fame deserves to be prized as highly, perhaps more so, than any of them, and this usually accompanies, in a greater or less degree, a man in an elevated station, who has been faithful to his trust, even if his capacity and qualifications are of an ordinary character. How much of it I merit, or how much will be awarded to me, (for a man may get more or less than he deserves,) I will not attempt to settle, at the risk of rendering myself ridiculous, even to an intimate friend; but if, in my free unbosoming of myself to you, I felt at liberty to express an opinion on that subject, I should be at a loss to graduate it. I might say, perhaps, without arrogance or the imputation of vanity, that I have a fair claim to consideration for good intentions; or a diligent application of my faculties, whatever they are, to my public duties; for having taken, at least, usual pains to guard myself against the intrusion of improper motives of action, and to adhere to and follow out correct principles, or, rather, such as I thought to be correct.

I do not deny that I have had regard to the interests of my party, but I have pursued them as subordinate and subservient to the public good. But honesty of purpose and industry, the only points in regard to my claims for public consideration upon which I presume to venture an opinion, are but a trivial part of the materials required for the foundation of public fame—indeed, of themselves, they do nothing toward it. Good intentions, without abilities to carry them into effect, and industry, without a sound judgment to give it a proper and useful application, are of very little worth. No one can earn for himself the praiseworthy distinction which deserves the name of fame, without native talents, large acquirements, sagacity, prudence, and a sound judgment. Many claim a fair share of these, and those who think they have them in an eminent degree are the most likely to be mistaken. Of my own endowments in these respects, I shall only say that I have enough of prudence and judgment not to indulge in even a conjectural estimate of the share of them that I possess.

You may think that I am rather prematurely summing up the cause before all the facts are brought out, but I think the testimony is closed. My Spring and Summer are passed, and I have advanced far into the Autumn of life. It would be folly in me to think of sowing seed for another harvest. At most, I can only glean a little longer in the old fields. I neither see a prospect nor feel a desire of returning again to public life. Nor am I at all unhappy that it is so. Begging you to make a proper allowance for the very great difference between myself and Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, I shall conclude my letter by borrowing the concluding paragraph of his memoirs, which was, I think, written about the same period in life to which I have arrived:

"And so I take my leave of all those airy visions, which have so long busied my head, about mending the world; and, at the same time, of all those shining toys or follies that employ the thoughts of busy men, and shall turn mine wholly to mend myself; and, so far as consists with a private condition, still pursuing that old and excellent counsel of PYTHAGORAS, that we are, with all the cares and endeavors of our lives, to avoid disease in the body, perturbations in the mind, luxury in diet, factions in the house, and seditions in the State."

Yours truly,

W. L. MARCY.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE RADICAL PEACE SOCIETY.

Meeting of the Massachusetts Organization—Causes of War—Right to Ignore Drafts—Petition to Repeal the War Clause in the Constitution of the United States.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The Massachusetts Radical Peace Society held its annual Convention at Mercantile Hall, this afternoon, and organized for the ensuing year by the choice of LYSANDER L. RICHARDS for President, F. W. CLARK for Corresponding Secretary, a list of Vice-Presidents, and an Executive Committee of nine. The attendance was quite small, owing partly to the stormy weather. ALFRED H. LOVE, President of the Universal Peace Union of America, L. K. JOSLYN, and others made addresses. The regular resolutions adopted by the Convention recognize as among the primary causes of war the systematic and legalized oppression of the masses of the people, and among the first conditions of peace a more just and equitable distribution of labor and capital of the country and world; that, on the other hand, war never has been nor can be settled by the arbitrament of the sword; that the exclusion of women from politics is an efficient cause of bloodshed in the past, and that her enfranchisement would be a potent weapon in the army of the Prince of Peace, and that in view of the appalling European drama, America and England have no political or moral right to be mute spectators, but should seize the opportune moment to organize an indignant protest of the world into a supreme law of nations, to forever prevent the recurrence of international strife. A series of resolutions offered by Mr. JOSLYN, of Providence, was also adopted, which contained among other things, the following:

"That it is the inalienable right of working men to ignore drafts and the whole military system, leaving men who make war to do the fighting; that forts, arsenals and standing armies are no protection to a people, but a great danger; that training for and the occupation of a soldier should be dishonored among men; and that no Government is worthy of existing that cannot exist without the killing of innocent men, women and children."

A petition to the Legislature of the State to abolish capital punishment, and another to Congress to repeal the war clause of the Constitution, were circulated for signatures.

FIRES.

Losses in Baltimore—Millinery-Store in Boston Burned—Loss in Youngstown, Ohio—Burning of a Woolen-Mill.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—The upper portion of the building on the north-east corner of Pratt and Gay streets, was destroyed by fire last night. The fourth story was occupied by J. GERSHAM, manufacturer of oil-cloth. The stock was all destroyed. The third story was occupied by W. G. WARNER, printer, whose stock was mostly destroyed. The loss is about $15,000.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—A fire last night, at No. 258 Washington-street, burned the millinery goods store of Mrs. SHAW, whose loss is $5,000, and caused other damage to the extent of $2,500.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 26.—A fire at Youngstown, Ohio, this morning, caused a loss of $15,000; insured same amount. The principal losers are: E. RITTER, building and clothing in store; J. C. STONE, boot and shoe store, insured; J. B. COUCH, groceries, no insurance.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 26.—The woolen mill about three miles north of this place, which was operated by WM. MOORECRAFT, was burned this afternoon. The loss is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,00; insurance $12,500.

THE EAST.

Death of George Ticknor, LL.D., of Boston—A New Missionary Brig.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—GEORGE TICKNOR, a distinguished scholar, is dead, at the age of nearly eighty....The new missionary brig *Morning Star* was launched today....ALEX. HENDERSON has been appointed British Consul at this port. ....On and after Saturday next soup will be dispensed to the poor at the several city Police stations.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 26.—At a general meeting of citizens, at Mechanics' Hall, this evening, EDWARD EARLE was nominated for Mayor.

THE WEST.

Discontinuance of the Schenck-Campbell Contest in Ohio—The Kansas Senatorial Election.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—The Executive Committee of Montgomery County, Ohio, have discontinued proceedings in the contest with Col. CAMPBELL for the seat in next Congress from the Third District, the necessity, they say, having eased by reason of SCHENCK's foreign appointment, and by the justice to be awarded the soldiers through the bill in Congress retroceding the jurisdiction of the Home to the State of Ohio.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 25.—The first ballot of the Joint Convention of the Kansas Legislature for the election of a United States Senator, today, resulted as follows: ALEX. CALDWELL, 87; SAM. J. CRAWFORD, 34; Ex-Gov. SHANNON, 2. The citizens of Leavenworth celebrated the event with music, bonfire, the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. CALDWELL is the first man friendly to their interests ever sent to the National Legislature.

Railroad Construction in Ohio—No Increase of Salary for the Judges of the Ohio Supreme Court.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The work of preparing the road-bed for the iron, from the Ohio State line to Allegan, on the Ohio and Michigan Railroad, has been awarded to parties in Coldwater, Mich., and the work upon the line will be commenced immediately.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The Senate bill, to increase the salaries of the Supreme Judges of the State, was defeated in the House on its passage, by a vote of 37 yeas against 57 nays.

Reapportionment of Representation in Congress—Action of the Missouri and Kentucky Legislatures.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 26.—The Lower House of the Legislature passed a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a new Apportionment law, which shall apply to the Forty-second Congress.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The House of Representatives of Kentucky, today, reconsidered its action of yesterday on the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad bill, and passed it, by a vote of 46 to 45.

Mining in Utah—Feeling on Removal of Gov. Vaughan.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 26.—Several mines in the East Cañon, near here, have been sold to Eastern capitalists within the last week. It is said that rich discoveries have been made. At Camp Floyd universal indignation exists among the miners and capitalists with regard to the removal of Gov. VAUGHAN.

The Working Men's Convention at Albany—Measures to be Submitted to the Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—At the Working Men's Convention today, a bill, to be presented to the Legislature, was submitted and referred, which provides for abolishing the contract system in State Prisons. Also, one to prohibit the employment of minors under fourteen years of age, in factories; and one for a Bureau of Labor Statistics to be located at Albany.

The Express Car Robbery—Further Postponement of the Examination.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—There has been a further postponement until Monday next of the examination in the express robbery case. It is thought that the Grand Jury, now in session, has already indicted FILKINS.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 26.—At 4 o'clock this morning an extra train, westward bound, ran into freight train No. 33, opposite Sweet's Hotel, demolishing the caboose. No person was injured.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 26.—LUKE NOLAN, an employe in the Holly Company's Works, was run over by the 5 o'clock train, this morning, and instantly killed, while attempting to cross the canal bridge.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 25.—The Grand Lodge of the Benoi Berith has adopted the endowment system today. Each member will pay fifty cents on the death of a brother, for the widows and orphans. St. Louis was selected as the next place of meeting.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26.—PATRICK COLLINS was stabbed and killed by WILLIAM T. MORGAN, in a saloon, last night. MORGAN was arrested.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Jan. 26.—The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is completed. The last spike was driven at ten o'clock this morning, by Mr. GREENE, the President. Through trains are now on the way.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 26.—The trial of NOBLE and MURPHY, at Exeter, for the murder of MARBLE's wife, ended today, in a verdict of "not guilty."

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 26.—Another attack was made upon the Hoyt residence at Staatsburg, by burglars, last night. HENRY ROGERS, who stabbed a burglar in the first attack some days ago, was shot in the arm. No arrests were made.

BOSTON.

Agitation in Behalf of Female Medical Students—The Petitions of Prominent Citizens—Ole Bull.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1871.

The City Government has now under consideration a petition, signed by the trustees of the New-England Female Medical College, asking that the students of that College may be allowed to visit the female wards of the City Hospital, and such other of the clinics as in the judgment of the City Council they may properly attend. The matter has been agitated for several years. In 1865 the trustees of the Medical College asked the trustees of the City Hospital for the privileges which they now demand of the City Government, but the request was denied on the ground that if allowed, the rules and arrangements of the hospital would be interfered with. Last Fall the College authorities again applied to the trustees of the Hospital for the same privileges, and it was understood that the second application was referred to the hospital surgeons and physicians, who recommended an answer to be returned similar in tenor to that which had been made five years previously. The reasons for the second refusal are not given at length, but it is understood that the opposition of the friends of the Harvard Medical College is responsible for the attitude taken by the Hospital authorities. The number of students at the Harvard Medical College is so great that the granting of the desired privileges to the students of the Female Medical College would debar a portion of the male students from access to the hospital wards. The last attempt to obtain for the female students the clinical advantages absolutely necessary for their success in the profession they have chosen, is not likely to be more successful than the others, although the petitions of the trustees of the Female Medical College, and of its students, are indorsed by such citizens as Gov. Claflin, Dr. Bowditch, Rev. Dr. Miner, Dr. Samuel, Alpheus Hardy, Gardner Brewer, William Lloyd Garrison, Gilbert Haven, Judge Russell, A. H. Rice, Josiah Quincy, Rev. W. H. H. Murray, Rev. Phillips Brooks and many others almost equally well known.

OLE BULL'S FUTURE RESIDENCE.

An evening paper says that OLE BULL, the famous violinist, has bought Mr. GEORGE H. SHAPLEIGH'S residence and farm, situated in Lebanon, Me., about one mile north of the West Lebanon Academy. He paid $6,500 for the same, and has a gang of workmen remodeling the house. As soon as the arrangements are completed he will occupy the premises. I learn that he is now sojourning with some friends in Eliott, Me.

Nitro-Glycerine Explosion—A Torpedo Factory Blown Up and a Boy Killed.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, Jan. 25.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, CHARLES D. PALMER, a lad of nineteen years of age, was instantly killed by an explosion at ROBERTS & CO.'S torpedo and nitro-glycerine works, on Hammond Run, upward of a mile south of this city. The youth had been employed in manufacturing nitro-glycerine for the past two months, and Mr. PENNYPACKER, who generally superintends the works, being in Philadelphia, the torpedo-filling department was left in the charge of Mr. A. S. WEST and the unfortunate youth. The spot where the accident took place is not near the glycerine factory proper, but situated about half a mile distant, on the top of the hill, and the only buildings in the immediate neighborhood were a small wooden 6x6 box or shed, lightly built, where torpedoes were filled with fulminating compound, and another small building where they are stored after being filled, at a distance apart of about 200 feet. It appears that Mr. A. S. WEST had been up to the former building, and had filled fifteen torpedoes, and was in the act of carrying them away, having left six others for his companion to fill. He had just reached the road about two hundred yards distant, when the explosion took place. He immediately turned round and found the house blown to atoms, and CHARLEY lying horribly mangled and lifeless about twenty feet from the spot. Almost the first thing which struck the eye was the spot where the body was found. It was covered with blood and pieces of flesh, &c. Close by was one of the unfortunate lad's shoes, and, upon looking up to make a general survey, the surrounding trees were discovered to be studded with numerous shreds of his shirt and clothing, which clung to the branches and fluttered in the wind. There was no appearance of any building having been there, except twenty-four torpedo cases lying promiscuously about the snow, also a number of empty wooden boxes, which had once contained the fulminate. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been that the unfortunate youth, after filling the torpedoes, had attempted to screw on the cap without sufficiently wiping the thread of the screw, and thus freeing it from every trace of the powder. This article goes off by slight friction, like a friction match or percussion cap, and is, of course, very dangerous to handle. There is supposed to have been about fifty pounds of powder in the shed.

Dastardly Outrage—Attempt to Throw a Train from the Track.

From the Utica Observer, Jan. 21.

Another fiendish attempt was made to wreck a passenger train on the trestle-work of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, in the western part of the city, last evening. The southward-bound train, leaving Utica at 535 P. M., passed over the trestle in safety. When the passenger train due in this city at 6:20 P. M. reached the switch at the eastern end of the trestle, the engine and three freight cars were thrown from the rails on to the timbers. Fortunately, the engineer was proceeding very carefully, and no serious damage was done, beyond delaying the arrival of the train at the depot until after 11 P. M. The train consisted of fourteen freight cars, a baggage and express car and passenger coach. It extended from the switch out on to the trestle, and had it been running at a greater rate of speed the coach would have been thrown into the ditch ten or fifteen feet below, and the lives of many passengers endangered. It was a fortunate escape. On examining the track, it was found that the bolt of the switch-rod had been removed, and the rail spread out and placed on the outside of the chair, with a large stone under it. This must have been done after the departure of the train for the South, just about dark.

THE SNOW-STORM.

An Old-Fashioned North-easter All Day Yesterday.

Prospect of Good Sleighing for Some Time to Come.

A Merry Time on the Road Yesterday.

Street Scenes---Casualties---Detention of Railroad Trains---Ice in the Rivers---The Ferry-boats Obstructed.

Except to the hardy and robust folks whose delight it is to "rough it," and who are disdainfully intolerant of comforters, rubbers, &c., as effeminate luxuries, there can be no question that during the season of Winter, nature is, in her milder moods, seen most pleasantly, if not to most advantage, through the medium of the parlor windows. The fortunate individuals whose avocations, or want of avocation enabled them to remain, yesterday, comfortably ensconced by their pleasant hearths—the sense of comfort within intensified by the bleak and dreary aspect of nature without—were no doubt ready to exclaim, "The snow, the snow, the beautiful snow," and admire the lovely mantle of purity clothing the earth—a mantle unapproachable in its whiteness, as foam of ocean or plumage of swan. Far different, however, were the feelings of those whose fate compelled them to be abroad. The sense of the beautiful was knocked out of their souls by occasional collisions with their fellow-mortals, and they found themselves unable and unwilling to admire the snow while their eyes were blinded with it, and while its treacherous support rendered every step the possible prelude to a tumble. And tumbles were neither few nor far between. Many specimens were offered to the observer of the fall facetious—young gentleman or lady, as the case might be, elaborately gotten up, coming suddenly and ignobly down, yet heroically endeavoring to seem to regard the accident as a very good joke, for the occurrence of which they were entirely prepared. The fall facetious is not unentertaining, but in point of amusement it *falls* far short of the tumble truculent, which to those who have cultivated properly their sense of the ludicrous is simply side-splitting. A stout gentleman with a nose whose abnormal redness may be attributable to the cold, but in all probability has an origin far different, comes along with gait so steady and tread so firm that a "toss" seems out of the question, when suddenly there's a slip, followed by a heavy flounder, and in an instant the spectacle is witnessed of a portly body sitting on a foot and a half of snow, and a voice is heard, in no gentle tones, asking some grinning imp on the sidewalk "What the devil he is laughing at?" The mention of the said imp suggests the small boys, whose enjoyment yesterday knew no bounds. To judge from the way they rolled about in the snow, glided over its surface on sleds, and pelted it in the faces of passers-by—who for the most part took the assault good-humoredly—one would think that the snow was their natural element. The writer, upon issuing from his domicile, was encountered by a youngster in a very thin jacket and airy pantaloons, who thus accosted him: "Mister, won't you give us a ride?" And it really seemed hard to refuse the little man's request.

On the cars confusion and discontent reigned supreme. Every now and then, the shivering passengers would be requested by the bewildered conductor to get out for a moment; "just a moment, gentlemen," and when after expostulation and ejaculation almost infinite, the request was complied with, and another start achieved, a rush would take place for seats, and the vehicle would proceed in slashing style, only to come once more to a full stop, and suggest the notion that it must be drawn by the celebrated donkey who would not go. The conductors displayed the most praiseworthy energy in collecting fares, scarcely affording passengers time to shake the snow off their garments before requesting them to pay over their five-cent pieces, but it was remarkable at the subsequent stages of the up-town trip a deaf ear was turned to the expostulations of irate individuals demanding back their money, and representing that there was no possible chance of their being conveyed to their destination.

Business, it is hardly necessary to say, was almost entirely suspended. The retail stores were empty, the wholesale in no better condition, and as for the venders who sell their wares at street corners, they were nowhere to be seen. Even the newsboys were fain to seek shelter, and the shrill cry of "extra" this, that or the other failed to assail the ear of the homeward bound.

But if business was dull, and cold and discomfort prevailed, yet the law of compensation ceased not to operate, and sleighing was excellent. On Broadway, Fifth-avenue, on every thoroughfare, in fact, which afforded the requisite facilities for a ride, the exhilarating jingle of the sleigh-bells was to be heard. Naturally the Central Park was the centre and principal field for this species of enjoyment, and well was it filled yesterday with spanking teams, which were well belled, as that famous congress of mice resolved the cat should be, dragging after them silently-gliding sleighs, filled with gallant and good-humored young men and romantic and spirited young ladies, closely wrapped in furs. It was remarkable when two teams would come close to each other, and both going in the same direction, how the spirit of the race would get up in the drivers instantly, and with what eagerness, if not anxiety, they would try to jockey and beat each other. Still, no matter who won the tacitly-agreed race, the other never lost his temper, for in snowy weather people are all good nature and agreeableness, and will pass over every slight defeat or discomfiture with a hearty laugh. There were some very humorous tumbles, which, especially as no person was hurt, were taken in good part and looked upon and jested about from the ludicrous point of view. The sleighs that glided over the smooth surface of the crisp snow in the Central Park were noticeably of a better quality and better equipped than those which were to be seen on the streets and avenues. Harlem-lane, that favorite drive for the fast-goers in the Summer evenings, was well patronized in the evening and after night, mostly by business men, who were engaged in their offices and counting-houses during the day, with their wives and daughters carefully and comfortably protected from the chilly and snow-laden atmosphere by heavy furs. Gay young men, with their lady acquaintances, were also to be seen in goodly numbers, and their loud talk and ringing laughter bespoke their presence. Altogether, the scenes yesterday were enlivening and pleasant, and the amount of real pleasure enjoyed was fully equal at least to that which any other season of the year could afford an opportunity for.

The Snow-Tempest.

At an early hour in the morning the surcharged clouds showered down a new edition of the two previous days' snow volume, only this came with redoubled vigor and fierce impetuosity. The flakes were like fine crystal pellets, whirled in flurries which swept the streets and almost drew away the breath of man and beast that happened to breast the storm. From dawn until evening this continued with no perceptible abatement. After dark the pellets seemed more piercing, and, with but slight recesses, continued during the night and through the early morning hours. At 6 o'clock A. M. the thermometer stood at 5° above zero; at 10 A. M., at 8°; at 12 M., at 10°; at 4 P. M., 16°; at 9 P. M., 15°; at 12 P. M., at 12°, with a downward tendency. The wind has remained north-east. The depth of snow at the time of going to press is about 8¾ inches.

CITY TRAVEL IMPEDED.

The various stage and car lines were greatly impeded, but by proper exertions in bringing out all their force, doubling their teams, and an extra-vigorous use of snow-plows, they made much better time than during the preceding storms. The Fourth-avenue route kept excellent time. The Third-avenue cars were liable to the same complaint before made, of great and needless irregularity. The Sixth-avenue trains were very slightly disarranged. The Broadway line was on time with a few unavoidable exceptions. The Second, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth-avenue cars were more irregular. At 10 P. M. the Fourth, Ninth, Tenth and Belt lines ceased their trips. The Bleecker-street route deserves any amount of credit for good arrangements over the most difficult of all the City roads.

The stage lines also did well, and there was but little room for complaint. The cross-town routes were the most difficult to manage. All the cars were exceedingly crowded, and the inconvenience of riding in mixed crowds was scarcely better than the discomfort of breasting the fierce snow-tempest on foot.

THE FERRIES.

All the ferries were in tribulation. The fierce, howling winds, driving the snow in almost solid clouds, impenetrable to the eye; the rushing, angry tide, crested with huge ice-cakes, crunching and grinding in conflict; the piers and slips packed apparently from the surface level to the mud bottom, with clear, strong ice, presented barriers of no trifling moment.

At the change of tide it was next to impossible to force an entrance to any of the slips. The Thirty-fourth-street Ferry encountered small icebergs, and backing and rushing up only enabled a landing. The James-slip boats had even greater difficulty. At the Roosevelt and Catherine-street slips the situation was more favorable. Fulton, Wall, South and Atlantic slips were considerably blockaded. Heavier ice seemed to wedge the Liberty and Cortlandt streets slips, but the powerful steamers overcame all impediments. The Erie Ferry was exceedingly dilatory. The Desbrosses-street, Hoboken, Weehawken and Hudson boats also experienced great difficulty and some delay.

THE SEA OF ICE.

A bird's-eye view of the rivers and Bay from Trinity steeple revealed an Arctic sea, broken into ridges, mounds and eddies of sparkling particles, edged with ice-bound shores and backgrounds of hills rising semi-circularly in long parallels on either side. Long Island Sound was agitated by a strong wind, which heaved the ice-fields in powerful swells up and down. As far as the eye could reach toward the dim blue outlines of the distant Connecticut shore this undulation continued, and seemed more like some artificial scenic effect than a natural action. The East River, from Governor's to Randall's Island, was a vast ice-smash, stirred about by the ferries, tugs, and other plying craft. When the tides turned the struggle of the stream around the corner of the Fulton Brooklyn slip, sent the icebergs grating and grinding against each other. Huge barricades of glistening ice-crystals were shelved up under the frowning cannon-muzzles of Governor's Island.

From thence down the Bay, seaward, as far as the eye can reach, is a spectacle seldom seen in a life-time. The Kills between the Staten Island and New-Jersey shores are scarcely navigable even for the ferry-boats, and by those only with difficulty.

Up the Hudson River, from this City to the gate-posts of the Highlands, just above Peekskill, is a chaotic mass of miniature icebergs. At intervals, above Haverstraw, there seems to be places where an ice-bridge spans the channel, but no attempts have been made at crossing. Vast piles of cakes are upon the western bank, and tower like flashing walls of diamonds.

THE RAILROADS.

All the railroad trains have been greatly delayed. The driving snow in some cases so chooked the fires and smoke-stacks of the locomotives as to seriously embarrass progress.

The Erie seems to have been the most irregular. The mail train, due at 7:30 A. M., was ten hours behind time. The Boston trains were from two to eight hours delayed. The Hudson River and Central trains have been from four to five hours behind time. The same has been the case with the Harlem, Long Island, New-Jersey and Southern trains. Up to a late hour no advices had been received from other more distant points. Prominent railroad men believe that nearly all the routes between this City and the Mississippi will be blockaded, and travel temporarily suspended.

THE MAILS.

All the mails were tardy in their arrival. The Boston mail, due at 5½ P. M., did not come until 7 P. M. The other, due at 5. P. M., had not arrived at 1 A. M. The Southern mail, due at 8 P. M., arrived at midnight. The Northern, due at 4½ P. M., arrived at 7:40 P. M. The Philadelphia way, due at 5 P. M., arrived at 12 P. M. The Northern, due at 11 P. M., had not arrived.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

MARY BRENNAN, who lives in Seventy-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, fell yesterday on the sidewalk near her residence, and fractured her ankle. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

ANNIE SMITH, of No. 75 Chrystie-street, fell at the corner of Catharine and Water streets, breaking her left ankle. She was taken to Park Hospital.

MICHAEL GRIFFEN, of No. 198 South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, slipped at the corner of Roosevelt and Water streets, fracturing his right knee. He was conveyed to the Park Hospital.

The General Term of the Supreme Court was compelled to adjourn, the room being, either through some carelessness of the engineers or the inefficiency of the heating apparatus, too cold for comfort.

The Storm in Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn the cars of the different railroad lines ran at very irregular intervals, and were so overcrowded that numbers along the street who had been in waiting were unable to find sufficient space for a footing. The Atlantic and Fifth avenue lines being provided with stoves, were considered more comfortable at six cents than the City cars at five cents. They were also densely packed. With double teams on all the cars it is difficult to make way through the drifts of snow, notwithstanding the snow-plows, with six horses attached, were vigorously at work.

The Superintendents of the Poor report that the applications for relief just now are thirty per cent. greater than they were at this time last year.

The Storm on Staten Island.

The Staten Island Railroad trips were almost entirely suspended. The 8 o'clock Castleton boat, from North Shore, S. I., reached the dock about one hour behind time, but the trip was, in many respects, what BURKE calls a "voyage of discovery and a circumnavigation of charity." Off Sailors' Snug Harbor one man was picked up from a flat boat wedged in the ice, after nearly three hours' exposure. Off New-Brighton, two men were also rescued from a boat in the ice, from which, with every possible effort, they could make no escape. Still further on toward the City, pilot-boat No. 22, in distress, was taken in tow.

Some anxiety is felt for the steamers *Thomas Snowden* and *Britannia*. The former left St. Michaels on the 11th of December, and has not yet been heard from. The latter left Glasgow on the 1st inst., and is some days overdue. It is very likely we shall hear of the arrival of both at Bermuda, as they have no doubt run to the southward to get clear of the heavy gales which have prevailed to the northward.

The Storm in New-Jersey.

Early yesterday morning the great snow-storm of the season commenced in New-Jersey, and imprisoned a large portion of the population in their houses during the day. Travel was seriously obstructed. On all the railroads, trains in the afternoon were from half an hour to two hours behind time. The horse-cars and ferry-boats made irregular trips at long intervals. On the Springfield-avenue line, in Newark, travel was entirely stopped. JOHN CATLIN, a pauper, was found buried in the snow at West End, and was nearly frozen to death. He was taken to the Third Precinct Police Station.

Low Range of the Thermometer in the East—Snow in Philadelphia—Building Crushed by Snow in Cincinnati—Seven Men Buried in the Ruins—One Killed.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The cold weather continues. The thermometer this morning stood 6° below zero; at Lowell, 12° below; and at Belfast, Me., 20° below. A snow-storm commenced here at noon, and still continues.

WORCESTER, Jan. 26.—A heavy snow-storm has prevailed here all day, and is increasing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 26.—A heavy snow-storm prevails on the Hudson at all points, and the river is frozen over solid as far south as Sing Sing. The night trains on the Hudson River Road are running from one to two hours behind time. The cold is intense, and the wind blowing freshly from the north causes the snow to drift heavily.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—A furious snow-storm commenced at 1 o'clock this morning, and continues. The snow is four inches deep. The streets are obstructed, and traveling is difficult. The snow-storm lasted until 2 P. M., and was succeeded by a heavy storm of sleet which still, at midnight, continues.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The storm, which commenced last night, continued throughout today, with intervals of cold rain.

The storm of fine, half-frozen snow has continued ever since last evening, and now (at midnight) the ground is covered with snow to the depth of five or six inches. The weather is very cold. The thermometer indicates several degrees below the freezing point.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—The roof of the boiler-shed of LANE & BOOLEY's factory fell in from the weight of the snow and ice at 10½ o'clock this morning, burying in the ruins Daniel Peck, who is probably fatally injured; also, Patrick Dunn, James Dunn, Joseph Roban, Patrick Murphy, Patrick Whalen and Morris Thomas, who were all more or less injured, though none of them fatally. They have all been removed. The storm ceased at 8 o'clock this morning. The wind is north, and the temperature at 28°.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—About four inches of snow fell here last night, and rain has been falling all of today.

The weather at 2 P. M. on the 26th is shown by the following, furnished by the Western Union Telegraph Company:

Philadelphia—Wind N. E., snowing, thermometer 12°.
Pittsburg—Wind W., raining, thermometer 28°.
Augusta, Ga.—Wind N. E., raining, thermometer 47°.
Cincinnati—Wind N.W., cloudy, thermometer 30°.
Cleveland—Cloudy.
Washington—Wind N. E., snowing, thermometer 19°.
Hartford, Conn.—Wind N. E., snowing.
Quebec—Thermometer 20° below.
Montreal—Snowing, thermometer 22° below.
Toronto—Thermometer 4°.
Portland, Me.—Wind N. W., cloudy, thermometer 6°.
Albany—Wind N.W., snowing, thermometer zero.
Rochester, N. Y.—Snowing.
Chicago—Wind N. E., cloudy, thermometer 36°.
Boston—Wind N. E., snowing, thermometer 10°.
New-York—Wind N.E., snowing, thermometer 13°.

The Weather on Mount Washington—A Sudden Chop Round of the Wind.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Observations taken at 7 P. M.—Barometer, 23.58; thermometer, 5° above zero; relative humidity, .36; wind south; velocity of wind, 25 miles per hour. At 7 A. M. the wind was north. The change of the wind from one point to that directly opposite is of common occurrence here. It commenced snowing at 3 P. M., being the first time we have ever had snow when clouds were not resting on the mountains.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, Jan. 26, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga...	30.05	38	E.	......	Lt. Rain.
Baltimore......	30.16	24	N.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Boston........	30.16	8	N.	Brisk.	Snow.
Buffalo.......	30.07	19	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston.....	30.08	49	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Cheyenne......	29.64	28	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago.......	30.26	25	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O..	30.30	24	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland......	30.22	21	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit........	30.13	18	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.04	41	N. E.	......	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla..	30.05	65	S. W.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Milwaukee.....	30.22	14	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile........	29.21	65	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans....	30.18	64	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-York......	30.01	18	N. E.	Brisk.	Sleet.
Omaha........	30.28	17	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Oswego........	30.08	12	S. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia....	30.05	18	N.	Gentle.	Sleet.
Pittsburg......	30.20	24	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me...	30.30	—6	N. E.	Very brisk.	Snow.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.18	16	N.W.	Brisk.	Snow.
Savannah......	30.05	55	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
St. Louis......	30.35	25	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
St. Paul.......	30.29	12	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo, O......	30.24	20	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington....	30.04	17	N.W.	Gentle.	Sleet.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.06	42	N.W.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
New-London, Ct	30.01	10	N. E.	Brisk.	Snow.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

The Next Cotton Crop—Demand for Labor at the South.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 12.

The course which is to be pursued by the planters of the South concerning the acreage to be put under cotton this Spring, is a matter of great interest at the present time. The production of the staple has reached that point where it is likely to bring loss to the planter, unless the natives of India, Brazil and Egypt turn their attention to other pursuits. Cotton can be produced as cheaply in the Southern States as in other quarters of the globe. The advantages of climate and soil are so superior as to more than counterbalance the high price of labor. But, in a close contest, it will be found that the cotton producers of India, Egypt and Brazil are not to be easily forced to abandon the culture of this staple. Their wants are few, and they are content with extremely small profits. They will, in all probability, continue to produce just enough cotton to overstock the world when the American crop exceeds 2,500,000 bales.

The losses sustained by the South on the incoming crop of cotton have induced a general belief that in 1871 a small crop will be planted. With cotton at present prices there is little or no profit to the planter. He has labored during the year for the public. The world is benefited by cheap cotton, but he is not. It is reduced to a question of profit or loss, and if there is a general belief throughout the Southern States that current prices are normal, and not likely to improve, less cotton will be produced, beyond a doubt.

It is yet too early to state with exactness what is the intention of planters. We (and in fact the whole country does) expect to see a great reduction in the cotton acreage, but, as faithful chroniclers of facts, we must say that nothing has yet transpired to warrant the assertion that such will really be the case.

From all parts of the South we hear of a strong demand for labor. Planters are securing all the available labor in their respective districts. This shows that the planters are far from being discouraged, and that the whole laboring force of the South is likely to be fully employed during the present season. While many planters are holding out for a reduction in wages, others are paying last year's rates.

These facts do not warrant the conclusion that a large cotton crop is in anticipation. We can only infer that as much land as possible will be cultivated, and that planters expect a more prosperous year is in store for them. The land will be put under cotton, corn, or other staple, as the planter deems proper.

In our own State, which produces more cotton to the acre than any other, there will be a great increase in the production of sugar. The old sugar planters are increasing their working force, and those who have hitherto cultivated cotton will turn their attention to the sweets.

We shall, from time to time, give such facts to our readers as will serve to form correct conclusions as to the agricultural prospects for the year.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

An Interesting Message Received from the Governor.

He Actually Denounces Political Corruption—The Use of Money in Elections Pronounced an Evil—Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

The following is the regular report of the proceedings in the State Legislature yesterday. The dispatches from our regular correspondent at the State capital will be found on the fifth page of today's TIMES:

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. MINIER—Amending the railroad incorporating act; fixing the weight of rails at not less than twenty-five pounds to the lineal yard, for roads of three feet or less gauge.

By Mr. TWEED—Amending the charter of the Hudson River and Harlem Canal Company, by extending the time for organization.

By Mr. HARDENBURGH—Amending the act of 1847 relative to the Judiciary; making provision to supply the place of a Surrogate when incapacitated to act; also, making provision for the Surrogate's giving of bonds.

By Mr. GENET—Regulating the manufacture and sale of patent medicines.

By Mr. PIERCE—Making provision for the election of a Supervisor at large of Kings County, and prescribing his powers and duties. He shall be *ex-officio* President of the Board, with a casting vote, and to hold office for two years at a salary of $3,000 per annum, to be a county charge.

By Mr. SANFORD—Fixing the compensation of County Treasurers at one per cent. on all sums not exceeding $150,000, and one-half per cent. on all sums exceeding $150,000 and not exceeding $300,000, and one quarter per cent. on all sums exceeding $300,000, which he shall receive and pay out.

By Mr. CREAMER—Making provisions for the assessment and taxation of personal property.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported:

Incorporating the Westchester County Trust Company.

Amending the act for securing a just division of the estates by creditors.

PUNISHMENT OF ABORTIONISTS.

Mr. NORTON gave notice of a bill to punish the practice of abortion, and like offences.

THE NINTH DISTRICT COURT HOUSE.

The bill to provide for the completion of the Court-house in the Ninth District of New-York was passed.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

The resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 21st of February was taken up, and, after much debate, amended so as to adjourn on the expiration of the one hundred days, and then adopted.

STATE PRISON MANAGERS.

Mr. CAULDWELL offered a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to appoint a Board of State Prison Managers, as recommended by the Prison Association. Laid over.

THE BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF MINORS.

The Senate in Committee took up the bill for the better protection of minors.

Mr. KENNEDY moved to strike out the words "religious faith." Lost—12 to 14—a party vote.

Mr. WOODIN moved to strike out the words "nor to interfere with the religious belief of such child while in said institution."

A long debate took place, in the course of which it transpired that this was the same bill which passed both Houses last session, but which failed to secure the signature of the Governor, with the parts which the Governor objected to modified.

Messrs. KENNEDY and PARKER insisted that the bill was nothing more nor less than sectarian legislation. It was legislating upon religious belief.

Mr. WOODIN's amendment was lost—10 to 13.

The Committee then rose, reported progress, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

THE AVENUE C RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. FLAGG reported the Senate bill to allow the Avenue C Railroad Company to extend their track. On motion of Mr. FREAR the bill was referred to the first Committee of the Whole. General orders were then taken up, in Committee of the Whole, and this bill at once considered. Mr. SCRIBNER asked for a delay on the bill in order that its opponents might be heard. He said they were on the way to this city now, and would be here to-morrow. He had nothing to say against or for the bill, but he did oppose hasty action upon it.

Mr. FIELDS moved that the bill be reported to the House and ordered to a third reading. Carried.

In the House Mr. SCRIBNER moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Railroads. Lost. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

OTHER BILLS ADVANCED.

The General Printing Appropriation bill was also ordered to a third reading, and the bill extending the provisions of the act for the incorporation of religious societies, to the Greek Church.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor's Message, as sent to the Senate, recommending an amendment to the Constitution, to prevent the use of money at elections, was read.

BILLS REPORTED.

Among the bills reported were those giving widows the same privilege as to the custody of minor children possessed by fathers; extending the provisions of the act allowing town subscriptions to railroads to the County of Erie; amending the charters of the following banks: The Lockport and Oswego, the Mutual of Troy, and the Oriental of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Providing for the confinement of persons convicted in Kings County, of felony, in the Penitentiary of that county instead of the State Prison.

Appropriating $7,281 as New-York's quota to the Antietam Cemetery Memorial.

Extending the Religious Society Incorporation act to the Greek Church, in New-York.

Authorizing the Avenue C Railroad Company of New-York to extend their track.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. HAVENS—To appoint an interpreter in the Justices' Court of Brooklyn.

Also, chartering the Williamsburg Company of Sharp-shooters.

By Mr. AITKEN—For the more effectual prevention of the loss of life by fire in Brooklyn.

By Mr. JACOBS—Amending the Newtown Railroad charter.

By Mr. IRVING—To establish a board to examine Clerks of Courts in New-York.

By Mr. POUND—Authorizing a tax in Lockport to pay indebtedness.

By Mr. OAKLEY—To open a public highway from North Second-street, Brooklyn, to Jamaica.

By Mr. NELSON—Allowing Rochester to purchase stock.

By Mr. COLE—Amending the State License law so that excise moneys shall be applied to the support of the poor.

By Mr. BAKER—To introduce the use of steam on canals.

By Mr. HUSTED—Extending the act against illegal taxation to the County of Westchester.

By Mr. SCRIBNER—Authorizing Yonkers to issue bonds for town expenses.

By Mr. BAKER—Amending the general Gas Company act so that a company in one village may supply another.

By Mr. FLAGG—Amending the charter of Troy so as to extend to ten years the use of the land taken for street purposes.

By Mr. CONSELYEA—Amending the charter of Brooklyn by striking out the provision allowing a charge of two dollars for each notice given an owner or mortgager or lessee of property sold under foreclosure.

Adjourned.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The following is the message of the Governor, alluded to briefly in the report above:

To the Legislature:

Intelligent and fair-minded men of all parties, agree that one of the greatest evils of the times connected with elections is the corrupt use of money to influence the votes of electors. All laws and measures which aim at establishing purity in elections will fail in their purpose if they fall short of reaching this one great evil. Registry laws, no matter how stringent, do not prove effective. No power can guard the ballot-boxes to any purpose if the men whose constitutional privilege it is to vote are to be influenced in the exercise of that privilege by the corrupt use of money. In all countries the purchase and sale of offices, civil or military, is prolific of evil. In a republic like ours the purchase and sale of voters and of votes endangers the whole organization and structure of the Government.

CORRUPTION THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

It cannot be disputed that all through the State nominations to office, Federal and State, are often bestowed upon men for the reason, and the only reason, that they will indulge in lavish expenditure of money to secure success. Money, not merit, secures nominations and controls results. It is a fact too general and too apparent to be denied, that large amounts are expended by candidates for office at every election, for other than lawful and honest election expenses; that they are directly applied to the purpose of corrupting and debauching the electors, and very often to the almost open purchase of votes. This pernicious and dangerous practice is not peculiar to cities and villages; it pervades the whole State; scarcely a neighborhood is exempt from it. It is practiced with entire impunity, because under the existing Constitution and laws the wrong-doers know very well they cannot be convicted or punished.

THE TEMPTERS MUST BE PUNISHED.

We shall never have pure elections until we strike out the root of the evil. Public opinion cannot be concentrated with sufficient force against the wrong to correct it. What is absolutely necessary is that some men, who seek their own advancement by corrupting their fellows, should be convicted and punished as criminals. It is far more important to punish those men, who tempt and corrupt, than him who, being tempted, yields and falls. Under our present Constitution, laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage persons who may be convicted of bribery, larceny, or of any infamous crime, and for depriving persons who may make wagers upon the result of any election of the right of voting at such election. And this is all that can be done under the existing provisions of the Constitution.

AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

This, therefore, needs to be amended in this respect. Resolutions proposing amendments passed the Senate and Assembly in 1853, but failed to receive the assent of the Legislature chosen at the next election of Senators. These resolutions were as follows:

In Assembly, April 1, 1853: Resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution:

Resolved, if the Senate concur, That section 2 of article 2 of the Constitution of this State be amended by inserting therein, immediately after the word "election" where it first occurs in said section, as follows: "Or who shall pay, give or receive, or promise to pay or give any money or other property or valuable consideration with intent to influence any elector in giving his vote, or to deter any elector from voting;" also by adding at the end the end of said section, as follows: "Or from holding any office voted for at such election. Laws may also be passed for determining in a summary manner at the polls any question affecting the right of any person to vote thereat;" so that said section 2 as amended shall read as follows: "Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and for depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, or who shall pay, give or receive, or promise to pay or give money, or other property, or valuable consideration, with intent to influence any elector in giving his vote, or to deter any elector from voting, from the right to vote at such election, or from holding any office voted for at such election. Laws may also be passed for determining in a summary manner, at the polls, any question affecting the right of any person to vote at such election."

Resolved, if the Senate concur, That said amendment to said section 2 be referred to the Legislature, to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that pursuant to section 1 of article 13 of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

THE RECOMMENDATION.

I respectfully recommend the adoption of these resolutions by the present Legislature, with such modifications, if any, as to them may seem proper, so that the next Legislature (a new Senate being chosen next November) may act upon them, and as I trust they will do, concur in them and send them for approval to the people.

(Signed.) JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

POLITICS IN CONNECTICUT.

The Platform of the Republican State Convention.

The resolutions adopted by the Connecticut Republican State Convention in New-Haven, on Wednesday, are in full as follows:

Resolved, That we gladly renew our allegiance to the principles and policy of the Republican Party. We challenge the history of political organizations to parallel the record of its ten years of national rule. A gigantic rebellion has been suppressed; four millions of slaves set free; armies of a million raised and then disbanded; labor made free and honorable; free homesteads offered to all settlers; the Pacific Railroad built; universal liberty, and equal civil and political rights, for the first time secured by constitutional amendment; the States that broke their connections reconstructed and restored; taxation repeatedly reduced, the last reduction being $80,000,000 a year; the national debt greatly reduced, $200,000,000 of the reduction taking place under President GRANT; credit raised at home and abroad; the price of gold brought steadily downward; the revenues vigilantly collected and honestly disbursed; the perfect citizenship of all adopted citizens for the first time protected by settling the doctrine of expatriation; the Monroe doctrine vindicated in the case of the French invasion of Mexico; peace maintained and the national character kept in the highest respect throughout the world. We know of no way of judging the future but by the past. The Republican Party has never made a pledge to liberty and union which it has not redeemed: from beginning to end it has met the desperate opposition of the Democratic Party.

Resolved, That the Republican Party can be trusted in the future, as in the past, to deal wisely and honestly with the finances, taxation, and currency, its opponents showing, by their Congressional votes and various Conventions, that they favor measures sure, if adopted, to result in repudiation and bankruptcy. We renew our approval of legislation seeking resumption of specie payment, the permanent establishment of a sound currency, and a tariff sufficient for revenue, carefully adapted to the tax-payers of all classes, and promoting and encouraging the great industrial interests of this country.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to enforce the strictest economy in all its expenditures; and to refuse all appropriations, direct or indirect, which may be solicited in aid of private schemes and enterprises.

Resolved, That the Republican majority in Congress, by its courage in confronting and its energy in handling the difficult questions which it has encountered, and by the wisdom and thoroughness of the measures whereby it has thus far disposed of those questions, has deserved well of the Republic.

Resolved, That President GRANT, by his integrity, his patriotism, his direction and vigor of action, his unwavering fidelity to the principles of the Republican party, his just deference to the opinions of Congress and of the people, and by his firmness in the discharge of his high duties, has earned the confidence of the nation; that under his administration we may be assured that so far as he can accomplish such a result, the laws will be faithfully executed at home, and the honor of the Republic fully maintained abroad; and that we especially approve the calm and temperate spirit in which he has made manifest his determination to secure a settlement of the *Alabama* question and the fishery question in such a manner as to maintain peace and exact justice at the same time.

Resolved, That we shall heartily approve such a reform in the civil service in such tenure of office in the subordinate departments of the Government as may be most likely to secure competent and faithful officers in every branch of the Administration.

Resolved, That the legislation of this State, for the past fifteen years, is honorable to the Republican Party, in whose hands it has steadily been. The war was energetically sustained, and in peace the taxes have been annually reduced, large payments annually made upon the State debt, the demands of educational and humane institutions liberally met, and the character of the State in all respects sustained.

Whereas, The statistics of this commonwealth show that intemperance, violence and crime are alarmingly on the increase, therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislature, as the guardians of the public weal, seriously to inquire what further legislation may be necessary to give efficacy to existing laws, so that the peace, security and health of the community may be protected.

Resolved, That general education is essential alike to the preservation and prosperity of the Republic—the source of thrift in peace and power in war, the cheapest defense of the nation, the wisest police agency, seeking the prevention rather than the punishment of crime; that the wealth of the State consists in its men—in its measure of mind; that education tends to economy, thrift and virtue, while ignorance means waste and weakness, if not pauperism and crime; that it is the duty and interest of the State to secure a good common-school education free to the children of all classes, the poor as well as the rich; that we commend the growing harmony and co-operation between labor and capital, and the recent liberality and the interest of our manufacturers and capitalists in promoting the education of the children of the State, and congratulate the people on the encouraging progress of this great interest.

Resolved, That we pledge to the gentlemen whom we have this day nominated our hearty support; and we cordially commend them as worthy to receive the suffrages of the freemen of this State.

Tweed's New Scheme.

From the Troy Times, Jan. 25.

The *World* is anything but enthusiastic over TWEED's Tax Levy bill. It has to advocate it; "a bargain's a bargain." But it performs its task in a very ungracious and even sulky way. The expense of bribing the Tax Levy through the Legislature will be saved, it says; and that is one comfort. (Who did the bribing?) Then it is sure that no New-Yorker, "not a novice in municipal affairs," would think it "wise" to leave the adjustment of the taxes to the Common Council. (This remark will be perfectly intelligible to Troy tax-payers. They know how it is themselves.) The *World* admits that the modest proposition of Mr. TWEED to lodge in himself and his friends, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL, the tremendous power of regulating taxation, is against reason and analogy. * * * There is something touched on in this *World* article which does concern every property-holder in the State; which ought to command the attention of every honest man. We know to our cost that the taxes are ruinously heavy, thanks to the dishonesty or extravagance of those who profess to represent the people. They are slowly but surely checking the growth and girdling the prosperity of our cities. Troy is not a poor town, but if it were much richer than it is, it could not bear up permanently under the present taxation. Now what is to be done? Is it true that there is nothing which can be done? Are we of the "rural districts" powerless to check extravagance and prevent this wholesale spoliation? We do not believe it. The honest people of the State are in the majority. From the nature of the case the plundered must always outnumber the plunderers. All that is needed is for these honest people, who believe in economical government, to perceive the danger in which they stand and the way out of it. That way is to let partisanship slide and to unite, here in Troy and everywhere else, in putting the right sort of men into office. Until they get ready to do this there is no salvation for them; the incompetents and corruptionists will continue to squander the public money, and the taxes will become yearly more burdensome. Are they not heavy enough already?

The New City Census—Population of the Third and Fifth Wards.

The following are the statistics of population of the Third and Fifth Wards as compiled under the new census:

THIRD WARD.

Old Dist.	Pop.	New Dist.	Pop.
1	2,548	1	421
2	1,589	2	432
3	885	3	678
4	621	4	644
		5	1,542
Total	5,643	Total	3,717
Loss			1,926

FIFTH WARD.

New Dis.	Pop.	New Dis.	Pop.
1	1,246	9	1,554
2	1,196	10	1,487
3	1,301	11	1,488
4	1,357	12	825
5	1,127	13	970
6	745		
7	1,907	Total	17,161
8	1,961		

Population according to first enumeration, 16,421; gain, 743.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 26.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from RICHARD DELAFIELD, tendering his resignation as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, to take effect Feb. 1. Read and laid on the table.

A communication from the Board of Trustees of the Columbia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was read, inviting the attendance of the Senate on the occasion of the exercises of the institution, on Sunday next, to be presided over by the President of the United States.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, explained that in his recent statement relative to the retention under pay of a clerk of the Post-office Department who did no work, he was in error in saying he complained to the head of that Department. His complaint was made to the head of the bureau in which the clerk was engaged.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota—From the stockholders of the United States and Brazil Steam-ship Company, for an additional subsidy for carrying the mails. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices.

By Mr. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey—From all the insurance companies of Jersey City, N. J., asking that that city may be made a port of entry. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. COLE, of California—From the envelope manufacturers and stationers of San Francisco, protesting against the practice of the Government in the selling of stamped envelopes and mailing them free, and interfering with their business. Laid on the table, the subject being disposed of.

By Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania—From capitalists, asking to be incorporated as the American and European Steam-ship Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. YATES, of Illinois—Extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont—To expedite the administration of justice. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas—To enable the united bands of the Swan Creeks of Black River, Chippewas, and the Chunze Indians of Kansas, to dispose of their lands.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported from the various Committees:

By Mr. VICKERS, of Maryland, from the Committee on Commerce—The House joint resolution for the protection and preservation of the food-fishes of the coast of the United States.

By Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, from the same Committee—A bill providing for the administration of oaths by Collectors of Customs, and Surveyors acting as Collectors.

Also, the House joint resolution exempting canal-boats from the payment of marine hospital dues and for other purposes.

By Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, from the Committee on the Judiciary—The bill transferring to the Attorney-General all powers relating to the imprisonment or discharge of convicted offenders against the laws of the United States in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce—A bill making a temporary appropriation of $100,000 for the prosecution of the work on the Sault St. Marie Canal and River, Michigan. Passed.

By Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Post-offices—A bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Boonville.

The House bill authorizing the sale of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association for a fair-ground was passed.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then took up and passed the Pension Appropriation bill. The only amendment of the Senate Committee on Appropriations to the bill as it passed the House was the following paragraph:

"For the ratable increase of pensions above the rates heretofore authorized by law, provided for in an act of the present session, entitled 'An act increasing the pensions of disabled soldiers, and of the widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors,' $5,000,000."

The amendment was rejected.

The bill now goes to the President.

CLAIM OF A POSTMASTER.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, called up the House bill to reimburse ROBERT BRINGHAM, late Postmaster at Franklin, Penn., for the loss by the failure of the Venango National Bank, of Franklin, of $2,600 of public funds deposited there by that officer.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, objected to the bill as establishing a dangerous precedent. Upon his request the report of the House Committee on the subject—there being none from the Senate Committee which had accepted that of the House—was read, showing that Mr. BRINGHAM had authority from the Department to deposit the money, but with the understanding that it was at his own risk.

Mr. CAMERON explained and advocated the measure.

After a discussion which lasted till the morning hour expired, the bill was defeated—yeas 19, nays 21.

INCOME TAX REPEAL.

At 1½ the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill repealing the income tax on Dec. 31, 1869, and Mr. BUCKINGHAM spoke of the practical defects of the law and the failure to enforce it in consequence of the neglect of the assessors to impose and collect the penalties for the neglect and refusal of a party to make a return. For these and other reasons he enumerated, he would vote for the repeal.

Mr. COLE, of California, opposed the tax on incomes as distinct from the taxes on salaries and corporation dividends, believing the former the most objectionable of all our taxes. Its collection year, subsequent to the acquiring of the income upon which it was levied, was frequently at a time when the person paying it was losing instead of acquiring property. Under the $2,000 exemption, the yield from this tax, which last year was $27,000,000, would be less than $6,000,000, and would be upon less than 100,000 persons instead of 275,000 as formerly.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, regarded the internal revenue system as the main cause of our present business prostration. To show the monstrous inequality of the tax, he contrasted the poverty of Virginia, for four years the theatre of war, with the wealth of Massachusetts, which he said during the war enjoyed benefits of war contracts, and commented upon the fact that according to the estimated receipts of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the current fiscal year, Virginia would pay into the United States Treasury $525,000 more than Massachusetts. Then, too, the real estate of Virginia was one-third, and her personal estate one-sixteenth that of Massachusetts, while her ability to pay was as one to twenty in favor of her more favored sister. The quota of revenue assessed to New-Hampshire was the twenty-third part of the amount which the Commissioner thought should be extracted from Virginia, while Vermont's proportion was but one-sixty-fourth, and so on. Upon the necessity of reducing the duty on tobacco, Mr. JOHNSTON argued to show that a less tax, judiciously applied and honestly collected, would raise a larger amount of revenue, and cited approvingly the British policy in this regard. After commenting upon the disparity between the amounts of taxes assessed and actually collected by the Government, he went on to show that an immediate reduction of taxation would not necessarily be attended by any difficulty in providing for the current expenditures up to the close of the ensuing fiscal year. If the necessity for additional revenue should actually arise, the required sum could be apportioned equitably among the States, raised by the ordinary tax-collecting machinery in each, and paid over into the United States Treasury.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, referring to the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, that revenue from income tax was indispensable as a means of meeting current expenditures, said he would regard the repeal as an expression by the Senate of a want of confidence in the Secretary. The effect of such legislation under like circumstances in England would be to cause the Ministry to retire at once. According to the estimates of the Chairman of the Committee of Finance, Mr. SHERMAN, it was clear that the diminution in revenues to result from the loss of this tax would have to be made up from some other quarter.

At 3¼ o'clock Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, moved to go into Executive Session.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, appealed to the Senate to dispose of the income tax question, and to make the vote on Mr. HARLAN's motion a test of the Senate on the pending bill.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said he would forego submitting any remarks on the Income Tax bill, in the hope of reaching a vote today.

Mr. HARLAN's motion was then rejected—yeas 26, nays 28.

The pending bill was then resumed.

Mr. CORBETT, of Oregon, suggested that if the tax was decided unconstitutional by the Supreme Court it could not be reimposed by Congress in any subsequent public emergency. An immediate appeal would be politic as superseding such a decision.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, submitted a substitute for the bill abolishing the internal revenue system except as to the issue and sale of stamps on writings, and constituting Postmasters the agents for the sale of stamps.

Mr. HOWELL, of Iowa, denied that the mass of the people of the country asked for the repeal, and argued that the newspaper outcry in its behalf was dictated by selfish considerations. He held that the pressure for repeal was entirely owing to the fact that those who paid the tax were the wealthy classes, who were better able to make their voices heard than their poorer brethren.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, favored a reduction of taxes, and would vote for a repeal, but did not favor the entire abolition of the revenue system, as that would probably be the means of perpetuating a more onerous system in the present Tariff laws.

Mr. JOHNSTON's substitute was rejected.

Mr. WARNER, of Alabama, thought Congress could not safely proceed further in reducing the taxes. He could not vote to repeal a special tax bearing upon the rich, while the taxes upon the necessaries of life, which came out of the pockets of the poor, still remained.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, speaking of his efforts as the first advocate of repeal in the Senate, expressed his gratification to see so many converts to his own views.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, favored the retention of the tax, and quoted the resolutions of the Republican State Convention of New-Hampshire in support of his position. He thought the reduction of two-thirds on incomes last session, while that on tea and coffee duties was but one-third, was sufficient.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, believed the tax to be unconstitutional, as obnoxious to the constitutional prohibition against direct taxes. Its partial retention of the last session had not lessened any of its annoyances or objectionable features.

After further discussion by Messrs. TIPTON, of Nebraska, and FLANAGAN, of Texas, the Senate passed the bill by yeas 26 to nays 25. The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Fenton, Flanagan, Fowler, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, McDonald, Osborn, Pomeroy, Rice, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers, Yates—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Blair, Boreman, Brownlow, Cragin, Hamlin, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Howell, Johnston, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Stearns, Tipton, Warner, Willey, Williams, Wilson—25.

Messrs. MCCREERY, NYE and ROBERTSON in favor of the repeal, paired off with MORTON, EDMUNDS and POOL, absent and opposed to the bill.

The following is the text of the bill as passed by the Senate:

A bill to repeal so much of the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes," as continues the income tax after the 31st December, 1869.

Be it enacted, &c., That sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, of the act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes," approved 14th of July, 1870, be and they are hereby repealed.

The Senate then, at 4:40 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. HOOPER presented a communication from Mr. PLEASONTON, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relating to the income tax, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. PLEASONTON in this communication says:

I regard the tax as the one of all others most obnoxious to the genius of our people, being inquisitorial in its nature, and dragging into public view an exposition of the most private pecuniary affairs of the citizen. Such an unwilling exposition can only be compulsorily effected through the maintenance of the most expensive machinery, and both the nature of the tax and the means necessarily employed for its enforcement appear to be regarded by the better class of citizens with more and more disfavor from year to year. It is, furthermore, most difficult of exact statement, especially in large business ramifications, and where long periods of time are involved in extended commercial affairs. There is some question as to its constitutionality, but as to that I express no opinion. The amount derived from that source has, under the legislation already had, been greatly diminished, and I am so well satisfied that the evils more than counterbalance the benefits derived from its longer retention, that I recommend its unconditional repeal. In a later communication from the Commissioner, dated the 20th of January, he estimates the loss of revenue from the increase of the exemption from $1,000 to $2,000, as $9,338,161, which would leave but $16,739,589 as the revenue under the five per cent. rate, and but $8,369,794 as the aggregate revenue that would be derived under the two and a half per cent. rate. The tax on dividends and addition to the surplus funds of banks, railroad companies, &c., under the reduced rate, he estimates at $4,385,543, which, added to the $8,369,794, would give in round numbers $12,755,000, as the approximate receipts from income under the act of the 14th of July, 1870, based on the average returns of the last four years. He expresses the opinion, however, that in consequence of the general prostration of business, the gradual appreciation of the paper currency and other causes the actual receipts for the coming year would fall considerably short of that estimate, and he renews his recommendation for the entire abolition of the income tax.

INCREASED REPRESENTATION.

Mr. LOUGHBRIDGE, of Iowa, introduced a bill allowing additional representation in the Forty-third Congress as follows:

New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas, Wisconsin and Kansas, two each; Missouri, Michigan and Iowa, three each; Massachusetts, New-York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, California and Minnesota, one each; and Illinois, four; such additional members to be elected by general tickets.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS.

The House then took up the bill reported on Tuesday last from the Committee on Military Affairs, to enable honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands. The fourth section of the bill authorizes the transfer by the pensioner of his rights, privileges and benefits as homestead settler, to an agent or attorney.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. JULIAN, of Indiana, VAN WYCK, of New-York, and other members as being one that would be of little advantage to the pensioner, but would be of benefit only to land jobbers, who would buy up at cheap rates the patents for the land, just as was the case with the old bounty land-warrants.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, spoke in advocacy of his substitute proposing to extend to the soldiers of the late war the provisions of the Bounty Land act of 28th September, 1850.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over till Tuesday next.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. ARNELL, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill for the better security of Agricultural College funds.

It requires the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amount of agricultural land scrip issued to each State, and the disposition made thereof, and to make report thereon to Congress at the commencement of each regular session, and forbidding any change in the investment of the funds to be made without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

After explanation by Mr. ARNELL the bill was passed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 1:40, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. The question which had been debated so much the last two sessions, as to the policy of making treaties with Indian tribes, and as to the right of the Senate by such treaties, to bind the House to make appropriations to fulfill them, was discussed at much length. Without disposing of the bill, but having reached the last paragraph, the Committee rose at 4 o'clock.

REAPPORTIONMENT.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, presented the resolutions of the Illinois Legislature in favor of a reapportionment of representation in Congress, to apply to the Forty-second Congress; and for the improvement of the Wabash River.

THE LATE SENATOR NORTON.

The death of Senator NORTON, of Minnesota, was announced, when eulogies were pronounced on the life and character of the deceased by Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, and Messrs. WILKINSON and MORGAN; after which the House adjourned.

INSURANCE.

Business of Life Insurance Companies in 1870.

From the Spectator Extra.

	New Policies Issued in '70.		Increase or Decrease as Compared with '69.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Ætna	11,214	21,697,160	‡183	‡4,845,312
Amicable	895	1,574,358	‡74	‡605,592
Anchor	3,828	7,551,195	‖1,977	‖4,585,975
Asbury	1,782	3,750,000	‖79	‖404,014
Brooklyn	1,927	4,408,981	‡88	‡914,469
Charter Oak	7,897	17,763,318	‡18	‡1,925,415
Chicago Life	1,400	2,177,000	....	....
Cincinnati Mutual	2,145	4,030,000	‖1,204	‖2,168,920
Commonwealth	2,043	4,043,968	‖682	‖637,968
Connecticut Mutual	10,045	24,706,450	‖1,805	‖1,400,700
Continental, N. Y.	12,025	25,237,058	‖3,244	‖4,089,710
Craftsmen's	1,301	2,880,550	‡198	‡423,250
Delaware Mutual	444	808,300	‡349	‡324,000
Empire Mutual	5,227	10,673,907	‖3,270	‖5,788,807
Empire State	2,100	4,000,000	‖932	‖2,008,400
Excelsior	1,847	4,039,872	‖909	‖976,804
Germania	3,358	5,868,184	‡136	‡502,398
Globe Mutual	4,551	11,267,703	‡84	‡1,252,858
Gov'ment Security	400	1,377,500	....	....
Guardian Mutual	4,414	9,200,000	‡782	‡2,325,582
Hahnemann	2,066	3,255,595	‡186	‡661,483
Hartford Life & Ann	1,466	3,034,892	‖395	‖656,349
Hercules	794	1,084,000	‖753	‖920,500
Home Mutual	2,270	3,510,000	‖1,448	‖2,113,050
International, Chi.	401	680,286	‖160	‖219,704
John Hancock	2,911	6,412,023	‖268	‖358,451
Life Ass'n of Amer'a	5,816	30,315,102	‖1,699	‖4,018,302
Manhattan	2,002	5,332,248	‡548	‡2,537,572
Maryland	256	900,000	....	....
Michigan Mutual	1,049	1,694,600	‖207	‖194,100
Missouri Mutual	702	2,343,555	‖350	‖834,055
Missouri Valley	1,400	3,673,808	‖682	‖1,848,808
Mutual Life, N. Y.	11,463	33,458,217	‡3,982	‡8,774,655
Mutual Life, Chi.	2,045	2,871,947	‡209	‡696,191
Nashville	823	2,249,990	....	....
National Capitol	277	1,702,185	‖178	‖1,470,389
National Life of U.S.	3,865	8,428,138	‡2,905	‡7,485,586
National, of N. Y.	2,523	3,907,768	‡121	‡1,529,147
New-Eng. Mutual	3,563	8,979,361	‡1,248	‡4,357,458
New-Jersey Mutual	1,418	2,907,297	‖143	‖13,517
N. Y. State Life	1,422	2,131,085	‖475	‖617,794
N. Amer. Mut'l Phil.	507	1,494,477	‖117	....
North-western Mut'l	7,781	16,591,033	‡2,110	‡5,686,323
Penn Mutual	1,878	3,676,674	‖382	‖1,681,283
Phœnix Mutual	9,064	19,515,796	‖442	‡1,659,311
Piedmont & Arling'n	3,577	9,233,451	....	....
Provident Life & Tr.	1,027	2,645,535	‖58	‡132,468
Republic	*1,737	3,222,179	....	....
Safety Deposit	†219	500,000	....	....
Security	5,218	14,179,497	‖1,140	‡2,883,093
Standard Life	940	1,477,900	‡356	‡1,388,350
Teutonia	910	1,311,500	....	....
United States	1,127	2,171,033	‖36	‡274,393
Vermont Life	157	215,500	‡34	‡69,500
Washington	3,435	7,173,575	‡3,236	‡6,077,440
Widows' & Orphans' Benefit	1,394	3,659,704	‡40	‖109,238
Widow & Orphan Fund	1,402	2,508,100	‖768	‖1,110,500
World	1,269	2,516,198	‡6	‖35,388

*From July 6, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1870.
†From May 2, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1870.
‡ Decrease. ‖ Increase.

Foreigners and Mexican Citizenship.

A correspondent writing from Acapulco to the San Francisco *Bulletin*, under date of Jan. 6, says: "We hear from the capital that the Government has finally published the principles in regard to foreigners and Mexican citizenship: The sons of foreigners established in Mexico preserve their nationality forever, if born in a foreign country, and up to the time they become of age if born in the Republic. The former must consequently get naturalized to become Mexican citizens, and the latter must declare their intention of nationality within one year after arriving at maturity. Up to the present date, foreigners have always enjoyed greater immunities than the native-born Mexicans. They were exempt from many taxes, from military services, &c.; but the Mexicans having ceased to be afraid of European navies, Government has commenced to disregard all considerations, and in some instances has despoiled foreigners at its pleasure."

TO FLORIDA IN WINTER.

Comforts and Discomforts of the Trip—Wretched Railroad Arrangements and Accommodations—Sound Advice to Invalid Tourists—The Scenery Along the Route—At Florida.

From a Special Correspondent.

PALATKA, Fla., Saturday, Jan. 14, 1871.

"A trip to Florida!" What a genial and comfortable suggestion! How the imagination seizes upon the idea, and expands and illuminates it until you have a picture in which verdure and sunshine, blue skies and bright waters, gay birds and odorous flowers intermingle, in artistic arrangement and harmonious coloring. If you happen to receive such an inspiration, while facing the sharp blast of a northern storm, or wading through the slush of a New-York crossing, or scratching the frost off your window-pane to look out on a waste of dazzling, blinding snow, or trying to thaw out a frost-bitten toe over the warm ashes of a dead fire—it may happen to you, reader, as it did to your correspondent ten days ago—you may at the first convenient chance deposit all the stray greenbacks in your pocket-book with some urbane ticket agent, and, carpet-bag in hand, mount the first train that heads for the "Sunny South."

THE PICTURE AND THE REALITY.

But even when (as I did) you make Washington the initial point of your journey, you soon find that a trip to Florida is not all your fancy painted. Whatever be the case with the Southern people, it is very clear that Southern railroads are still wofully in need of "reconstruction." The job printer has done all that mortal could do to make Southern travel agreeable. The urbane ticket-man, in his cozy office, is surrounded by brilliant placards, framed in gilt and carving that would do honor to a Titian canvas, which are very pictures of silver to the eager, shivering candidate for tropical sojourn. Staring capitals in bronze, vermilion or ultramarine, give such comforting assurances of speed and safety, of direct routes and through trains, of luxurious cars by day and sleeping-palaces by night, as would almost tempt one to start for the moon or Kingdom Come. It is a blessed dispensation that a man parts with these illusions gradually. Mine began leaving me very promptly. "A ticket to Florida," I said, to the urbane ticket-man. "We sell tickets only to Richmond," replied that affable individual. "But you told me last week you sold through tickets," I responded. "We have received orders since to stop selling," was the rejoinder, and the argument was closed without appeal. It was not very difficult to divine the reason. The Potomac had frozen up, disabling a rival route, and the shrewd directors determined to profit by this monopoly, however short and fleeting it might be. What was the public convenience to them in comparison with the difference between "local fare" and "through rates?" But I must epitomize my chapter of annoyances. How I rose an hour before day, on a cold Winter morning, to take the only train; how I was delayed twelve hours at Richmond, only to be forced to make another start four hours before day; how the stupid ticket-man at this former core of the Confederacy, sold me a ticket by sea, when I protested, over and over again that I could and would only go by land—how the only sleeping-car I encountered had a "hot axle" that filled it with the stifling smoke of the burning grease, until in my agony I dreamed a demon was holding me over the crater of Vesuvius, to suffocate me with its sulphurous fumes. And how on the final home-stretch from Savannah to Jacksonville, lasting from 4 in the afternoon to 6 next morning, a route over which the beguiling placard had promised the most magnificent sleeping-coaches, we found only a dirty, puny, narrow-seated, antediluvian, revamped second-class passenger car, made to do first-class duty, stuffed to suffocation, in which we passed the long cheerless night in impatient vigils—how the unreliable contraband who tended our stove always let one fire go out before making another—how we wore away the tedious hours, watching the white frost glittering in the bright moonlight, wondering why Florida express trains stop to load saw-logs, or, envying the groups of freedmen, who, frozen out of their scanty supply of bed-clothing, sat huddled in groups around the impromptu bonfires they had built before their rickety cabins by the roadside—all these were incidents full of vivid details to myself and my fellow-victims, but which I cannot well convey to the distant reader.

WHAT TOURISTS SHOULD BY NO MEANS DO.

And this brings me to the point for which I mention them, and which is by no means for the purpose of advertising the railroads. The ordinary robust tourist, whether *he* be a commercial traveler from New-York, bent on selling invoices of plantation brogans to unreconstructed retailers, or whether *she* be one of those intellectual Samsons in New-England petticoats, who cannot go peacefully to her grave without having plucked an orange-bud in Mrs. STOWE's garden, can well enough endure these privations, with but slight tax on either patience or health. But there is, alas! a large and growing class of invalids to whom a trip South is the last throw in their stubborn and desperate game with death, and to whom worriment, fatigue, bad air, and sudden, chilling draughts are almost as fatal as poison or the knife would be. I do not plead in their behalf with the railroad corporations, who, having no souls, are not amenable either to the powers of earth or heaven. But the newspaper is the natural antidote to the red-blue-gilt railroad placard, and it is the proper privilege of the public journal to inform the health-seeker what he may expect to encounter. I wish, therefore, through the TIMES to repeat the often-urged warning to invalids not to start South until they have made all possible provision against the privations of the journey, and especially to bring warm Winter clothing and a superabundance of wrappings with them. For it must not be forgotten that to us Northerners Florida is a far-off land. You can go from Chicago to San Francisco, or from New-York to Paris, if not as quickly, almost as easily, as to come from either place here.

TIME MADE FROM DIFFERENT POINTS.

It may interest the reader, if I subjoin in this connection, a memorandum of the time made by the trains between principal points: From New-York to Washington, twelve hours; from Washington to Richmond, nine hours; from Richmond to Wilmington, fifteen hours; from Wilmington to Charleston, twelve hours; from Charleston to Savannah, eight hours, and from Savannah to Jacksonville, fourteen hours—a total of seventy hours' running time—to which if we add twelve hours' delay at Richmond under existing arrangements, and other voluntary or forced stoppages, it becomes rather a formidable pleasure excursion.

THE SCENERY ALONG THE ROUTE.

The trip does not afford any great variety or novelty of scenery, except, of course, the ordinary changes of the external features that diversify distant points in all countries. The railroad is a great cosmopolitan that triumphs over climate, locality, custom and race. Still, it spreads itself so slowly over Southern soil that it has not obliterated the differences that exist on either side of Mason and Dixon's Line. As the train whirls you past the red hills of the Old Dominion, you involuntarily draw a comparison between the snug, unpretending farmers' home that you left up North and the ostentatious homestead mansions that stand here and there on commanding elevations in their paintless poverty, surrounded by their groups and trains of dilapidated negro quarters in tenantless solitude. They give you at once the key to the present condition of the South—the domineering proprietor gone, the slavish tenantry scattered, and the independent, self-laboring, self-sustaining citizen and owner not yet come. You note painfully the absence, about these railroad stations, of that life and bustle, the fresh chips and new lumber, the enterprise and improvement that everywhere mark the advent of the iron horse on the Western prairies, and find their only substitute in the horde of tattered freedmen who invade the cars, driving a languishing and doleful traffic in boiled eggs and doubtful pies. Strangely enough, there are more encouraging signs when you get further down, into the land of tar and turpentine. Here you do occasionally see a cabin of newly-barked logs, or the gleam of freshly-split fence rails or clapboards, and there is an array of barrels, and indication of fresh brick and mortar work about the turpentine stills along the road which indicate that the North Carolinians are not all dead. Here begin the yellow-pine forests, which, however dreary and forbidding to the Southern agriculturist, are nevertheless cheery and genial objects in the flat landscape to the eye of the traveler from the North, fresh from bare boughs, icy rivers and snowy hills. Were the green tufts and the columnar trunks of the yellow pine only found in favored spots and at rare intervals, we should undoubtedly call it majestic and beautiful; but as it now becomes our inevitable companion along all the remainder of the Atlantic coast, and over a large area inland, like all common things, we soon tire of it, and vote it a nuisance, particularly as it is the constant sign of sand and sterility. All through South Carolina and Georgia, and down into Florida, it borders our route, sometimes reinforced, and sometimes replaced by swamps, marshes and canebrakes. Charleston and Savannah, if we have the good luck to pass through them without detention, offer us at this season but little that is new for notice or comment. They are a couple of towns, substantially alike, because they are [illegible] of the same [illegible] have reached a respectable mediocrity in commerce and architecture out of which they seem indisposed to move. They are too rich for dilapidation, and too poor for improvement, and so with complacent indifference, if not contentment, they let the moss grow on their brick walls, and the spiders spin cobwebs in their counting-houses. In Western parlance, they are ready to be painted and fenced in. Passing over the railroads in the three last-named States you note one cheerful sign of future prosperity. Nearly all the stations are overflowing with cotton-bales, and on all sides you hear gratifying statements and comments as to the abundance and quality of last year's crop. It would now seem pretty well settled that the white fleecy tyrant of former days, if he cannot be king, will at least remain a good and faithful servant.

FLORIDA WINTER WEATHER.

A week ago, when I arrived in Florida, there was, as I have already mentioned, a heavy white frost on the ground, and the morning air had a nipping and an eager chilliness. Since then there has been a change, until within four days the range of the thermometer has been from 70° to 80°. It seems strange to realize that in the middle of January I am writing by an open window, and find it too hot to take a walk of any length in the sun. But the mercury has a sad way of playing pranks here, as well as up North. The yellow, shriveled leaves on the orange trees in the garden bear melancholy evidence how, during the Christmas holidays, the evening of one day closed with a warm rain, and the morning of the next brought a freeze, the second one in thirty-five years, which has substantially ruined last year's orange crop in all that part of Florida from this point north, and perhaps as badly damaged the buds that should furnish the blossoms and fruit for this year.

J. G. N.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Virginia negroes are removing to Tennessee and Arkansas in large numbers.

Gov. SENTER, of Tennessee, receives about five requests per day for pardons for convicts.

Providence proposes a building for a free public library, art gallery and museum of natural history.

Worcester, Mass., appeals to the Legislature for the establishment of a Normal School there.

The Nilsson Troupe are in Louisville, Ky., and Miss NILSSON was intending to visit the Mammoth Cave on Wednesday.

That meanest man of all mean men, who steals the crape from the door of bereaved houses, was last week in Wheeling, West Va.

It has cost a Maine physician $13,000 for bungling in setting a boy's broken leg, and now he is almost ready to wish the boy hadn't broken it.

Hon. NATHAN MIXER, once prominent as a Whig politician and afterward a Republican, died in Forrestville, Chautauqua County, on the 11th inst., aged eighty-five years.

A Chicago man has recovered $300 damages from a sportive companion of Irish birth who knocked out one of his teeth, and thereby caused him much pain and incapacitated him for a time for business.

There was a frightful accident in a coal mine near Sharon, Penn., on Monday morning. Five miners got on the platform to descend the shaft, when the rope broke, precipitating the men a distance of 110 feet, killing four almost instantly. The fifth is not expected to live.

A New-Hampshire physician has expressed the opinion that the milk of cows is affected deleteriously by the prevailing cattle disease, but their flesh is not as an article of food. Popular prejudices, however, are thereabouts more powerful than his dictum.

ALEXANDER CALDWELL, of Leavenworth, has been elected United States Senator from Kansas, to succeed EDMUND G. ROSS, whose term expires with the present Congress. The vote in joint convention stood: CALDWELL, 87; Ex-Gov. S. J. CRAWFORD, 34; Ex-Gov. WILSON SHANNON, Democrat, 2.

Gov. LINDSAY, of Alabama, in informing the Legislature of his State of the death of a prominent citizen, says that, "as a member of the Legislature, as a member of Congress and as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, he discharged his duties with devotion and zeal." He was a member of the Confederate Congress only.

The nomination of Mr. JOHN PIERCE as Collector of Customs, at Buffalo, is well received by the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*. It says that the public generally are gratified at his confirmation, and that the Government has secured the servicis of one who will be faithful, zealous, prudent and efficient in performing the duties of the office.

An Arkansas planter, who has carefully noted the work of about sixty Chinamen, reports that they are better cotton-pickers than the negroes, and that they are very industrious and obedient, and at the same time cleanly in their habits and persons. They work for $15 a month and board, and live principally on rice and molasses.

Quebec matches the present cold snap with that in January, 1859, which lasted four days, the temperature falling each night to 34° and 35° below zero in the city, and, at a distance of a mile from the St. Lawrence, to 40° below zero. For four days the maximum temperature reached, at about 2 P. M., was 20° below zero, and one day it did not rise above 22°.

The late Lieut.-Gov. HENRY W. CUSHMAN, of Massachusetts, left a bequest of $10,000, to be given after the death of his widow, to the first town in the State, of not less than 1,000 inhabitants, which shall take his family name. If no town in Massachusetts adopts the name within five years from Mrs. CUSHMAN's death, any town of the needed population in the United States may receive it by adopting the name of CUSHMAN.

The marriage of a runaway couple in Delaware was rudely interrupted on Sunday night by the abrupt entrance of the would-be bride's father. Friends interfered and argued the point with the old gentleman, and meanwhile the ceremony was completed in an adjoining room. The irate father was mollified, and went home fully satisfied that he had broken up the match for the time being.

The publishers of the Cincinnati *Gazette* have issued their very valuable annual register and handbook of information for 1871, containing, besides the almanac, lists of the officers of the National Government and of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, the results of the recent census of the United States, and a vast amount of general political information, including the returns of elections in 1870 in all the States. It is a pamphlet of about 100 pages, and is furnished by the *Gazette* Company at twenty cents per copy.

It is complained in Massachusetts that its laws regulating the settlement and maintenance of paupers are hard and unjust. It is contended that the term of residence required to acquire a settlement in any city or town is so long, and the provisions of the law so stringent, that persons who have for many years lived and labored in the place they have made their homes, and have by some misfortune been reduced to poverty, have then learned that they were but as aliens in the community for whose welfare they had toiled, and in whose prosperity they had rejoiced.

In a recent lecture on the self-made men of Michigan, a citizen of that State mentioned one of its Judges in the United States Court who, a few years ago, was an "infirm school-master" in the then young City of Grand Rapids. About the same time, two men were next-door neighbors in Detroit, one keeping a dry-goods store and the other a boot-and-shoe store. The latter is now Gov. BALDWIN, and the dry-goods man is Senator ZACHARIAH CHANDLER. The third instance mentioned was a young man born of poor and honest parents, in Mackinaw, with absolutely no school to go to, who emigrated to Grand Haven, went into business, and is now United States Senator elect—Hon. THOMAS W. FERRY.

THE HAGGERTY HOMICIDE.

Post-Mortem Examination—The Inquest to be Held To-Day.

Deputy Coroner JOHN BEACH made a post-mortem examination, yesterday, on the body of JAMES HAGGERTY, the Philadelphia ruffian, who was killed by Reddy the Blacksmith, as already reported. The examination was made at an undertaker's shop in Spring-street, where the body had been taken to prepare for burial. The scene in the store was a very suggestive one. There were gathered together a large number of wild characters, nearly all professional Broadway gamblers and notorious thieves, who had lived on terms of intimacy with the dead ruffian. Prominent among them were DAN NOBLE, the man tried three times for the Royal Insurance bond robbery; JOE KING, a notorious rounder; JOHNNY MOORE, DICK BARRON, Broker Dick, and many others, equally known, who viewed the remains of their former friend with much interest, and made many singular remarks relative to his good (!) qualities.

The physician found that the ball had entered the left side of the abdomen, penetrating the intestines, and lodged in the vertebral column. Death had resulted from internal hemorrhage, consequent upon the rupture of large blood-vessels. The bullet proved to be of conical shape, and had evidently been discharged from a large-sized revolver, but the weapon used by Reddy has not yet been produced.

Coroner HERMANN impaneled the following persons as jurors in the case: Jacob Mohrmann, of No. 200 Spring-street; Simeon E. Belmont, of No. 218 Spring-street; John Torrans, of No. 83 Sullivan-street; Francis L. Mead, of No. 105 Thompson-street; Isaac Theise, of No. 208 Spring-street; Peter A. Crawford, No. 19 Leroy-street; G. H. Gutzow, No. 225 Spring-street; Thomas Killian, of No. 185 Spring-street; John Donegan, of No. 202 Spring-street; Theodore Finken, of No. 127 Spring-street; John B. Acker, of No. 4 Vandam-street, and Frederick Metz, of No. 61 Sullivan-street. They were notified to assemble at the Coroner's office at 1 o'clock today, when the inquest will be held.

HAGGERTY's remains have been taken in charge by JOE HERNING, who keeps a saloon in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, a former partner of the deceased. MIKE MURRAY, who keeps the faro bank in the house where HAGGERTY died, declared yesterday that he would defray all the expenses of the funeral. The event has created so great a sensation among the peculiar class to which HAGGERTY belonged, that the funeral will probably attract a large number of notorious characters.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Grand Reception to the Ladies Last Evening.

The Union League Club-house, at the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, was the scene of an unusual attraction last evening, despite the "peltings of the pitiless storm," and was thronged from about 9½ o'clock to a late hour with large numbers of ladies, whose presence within the portals of the house is permitted on these annual occasions only. The event was the reception, which is looked forward to by the lady relatives and friends of the members of the Club with much pleasure, and is always numerously attended. A canopy was erected over the sidewalk in front of the entrance to the house, and every portion of the building was decorated with exquisite taste, and presented a truly elegant appearance. The approach to the picture-gallery on the first floor was lined with fine engravings, and the gallery itself was stored with some costly paintings belonging to members, and loaned "for this occasion only." Some of the more noticeable of these were the "Children's Party," belonging to A. T. STEWART, and valued at $10,000; "The Masqueraders," painted by CARL BECKER; "Extracting the Thorn," by MEYER VON BRENNAN; a head, by BONGRARD; "The Lullaby," by EASTMAN JOHNSON; "Coming Squalls," by G. W. BOUGHTON; portrait of a child, by G. A. BOKER; "Summer" and "Autumn," companion pictures, by W. T. RICHARDS; "Monk in a Refectory," by ZAMACOIS; "The Debut," by VOSTABARD; "Pyramids," by GIFFORD; "Brittany Girl," by BOUCHA; "Pastoral Landscape," by JOSEPH HART; "Still Life," by D. S. GOW; "Neapolitan Coast," by KENSETT; "Court and Revenge," by C. BOKER; and a pair of paintings, "The Toilet Before Marriage" and "Departure After Marriage," by BANGNEIT, belonging to Ex-Gov. MORGAN. The gentlemen having in charge the selection and hanging of the pictures were Messrs. G. P. Putnam, E. Johnson, Geo. A. Boker, Cyrus Butler, W. Wittredge, J. Q. A. Ward and S. P. Avery. The arrangement was excellent, and the display reflected great credit upon all interested.

Beyond the picture-gallery, and in the room usually devoted to billiards, the supper was laid, and the tables were filled with rare and elegant flowers. On the second floor, the grand reception-room was tastefully decorated, and the adjoining apartments were arranged for private supper-parties, while the dining-room of the Club was set apart for refreshments before the grand supper was ready. On the third floor each room was adorned with pictures belonging to the Club, and a floor was laid in the Theatre and prepared for dancing. On the stage were rare plants and costly flowers.

The whole affair was prepared under the direction of the following Committee of Arrangements: S. H. Wales, E. M. Townsend, Henry Clews, J. Langdon Ward, Richard Butler, John H. Hall, John F. Kensett.

The following composed the Reception Committee: Legrand B. Cannon, Wm. M. Vermilye, Wm. T. Blodgett, Isaac H. Bailey, James Emott, Daniel Huntington, Richard P. Herrick, R. Lenox Kennedy, Charles Stewart Smith, George Opdyke, Ernst Caylus, Sinclair Tousey, Charles W. Griswold, Wm. H. Lee, Cyrus W. Field, Lloyd Aspinwall, O. D. Munn, T. G. Churchill, Charles Lanier, Wm. H. Fogg, George B. Butler, Levi P. Morton, D. Lydig Suydam, P. N. Spofford, Elliot F. Shepard.

The Danger of Drinking with a Stranger—A Man Drugged and Robbed.

A few weeks since, an Irishman named HENRY CROUCH, who served in the Union Army faithfully and well, and who bears unmistakable evidences of valor on his person, was discharged in consequence of debility, and, on medical advice, determined to proceed to his native land to recruit his wasted energies. He arrived in this City, from Wooster, Mass., on Wednesday, and engaged passage to Queenstown on board the Cunard steamer *Aleppo*, sailing the following day. Early yesterday morning he repaired to the Jersey City Ferry, with the intention of crossing over to the steam-ship, and during a delay in waiting for the boat, he was accosted by an apparently gentlemanly individual who invited him to drink. Without suspecting any covert design beneath the seeming friendship he consented, and both retired to an adjoining bar-room. Drinks were called for and consumed and immediately CROUCH lapsed into a condition of utter insensibility. He had no further recollection of what transpired, and five hours subsequently he was discovered in Fifth-avenue by Officer DUFF of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and conveyed to Jefferson Market Police Court, and after a short time was enabled to state the facts herein detailed. On searching him it was ascertained that his pockets were completely rifled, but fortunately his passage ticket, which was secured in an inside vest, was untouched. Commiserating his condition, Judge FOWLER directed an officer to see him to the office of the Cunard Steam-ship Company, and gave him $5 to defray his immediate expenses. The ruffian who so grossly imposed on him has not yet been arrested.

Help Wanted by the Howard Mission.

Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent of the Howard Mission, No. 40 New Bowery, writes:

Our hearts are sad, and our hands hang down with weariness. The last shovelful of coal given us to distribute among the sick and poor around us is gone, and the only provision we have left is about 200 bushels of potatoes. More than 140 widows are connected with the Mission by the attendance of their children in our schools. The following report for December indicates our work. Please read it, and send us help today.

Whole number of children taught in day school during the month	557
Average attendance at day school during the month	509
Average attendance at Sabbath-school during the month	551
Number of families represented	339
Number of meals given	13,891
Number of garments distributed	1,241
Number of quilts distributed	78
Number of missionary visits	322
Number of families relieved	261
Number of children to whom clothing was furnished	61
Average attendance at Thursday evening Bible classes for mothers	151

THE HIDEOUS VICE.

Close of the Trial of Dr. Wolff for Abortion.

The Prisoner Convicted—He Is Sent to State Prison for Seven Years by Judge Bedford.

The final proceedings in the trial of Dr. Michael A. A. Wolff, for abortion, took place in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Bedford. The case, which commenced on Tuesday, was brought to a close with commendable dispatch. As the end approached the interest in it became stronger, and was manifested in the eager and absorbed attention which was given by the numerous spectators present to the slightest movement or remark for or against the prisoner. First came the charge of Judge Bedford, which excited favorable comment on account of its fairness and cogency. Then followed the conviction of Wolff by the jury, and the trial was finally completed by the prompt rendering of the much-dreaded sentence by Judge Bedford. The verdict and the sentence created a lively feeling of gratification on account of the terrible warning which they gave to professional abortionists, whose hideous vice, which is nothing less than ante-natal murder, has hitherto escaped punishment. They have openly carried on their infamous practice in this City to a frightful extent, and have laughed at the defeat of respectable citizens who have vainly attempted to prosecute them. Yesterday's proceedings commenced with a charge by Judge Bedford, which was as follows:

JUDGE BEDFORD'S CHARGE.

Gentlemen of the Jury: The prisoner at the bar, Michael A. A. Wolff, stands indicted for the crime of manslaughter in the second degree. The statute under which the District-Attorney has drawn the indictment, reads as follows:

"Any person who shall administer to any woman with child, or prescribe for any such woman, or advise or procure her to take any medicine, drug, substance, or thing whatever, or shall use or employ any instrument or other means whatever, with intent thereby to produce the miscarriage of any such woman, unless the same shall have been necessary to preserve her life, shall, in case of the death of such child, or if such woman be thereby produced, be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the second degree."

Before you can render a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree against the prisoner, you must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the District-Attorney has fully established the following facts:

First—That the deceased, on or before the 4th day of June, (the day on which the prisoner paid his first visit,) was a woman "with child."

Second—That the prisoner did administer to the deceased, medicine, drug, substance or thing, or did use or employ any instrument or other means whatever, with intent thereby to produce the miscarriage of deceased, and that said treatment was not necessary to preserve her life.

Third—That by reason of such treatment a miscarriage was produced.

Fourth—That the miscarriage thus produced caused death.

Keeping these four facts constantly in your mind, I ask you to follow me for a moment as I direct your attention to the main features of this case.

The first witness in behalf of the people tells us that she is the sister of the deceased; that deceased paid her a visit on the 28th of May, and remained with her until the 12th day of June, when she died. It is in evidence that at the request of the deceased, her sister called on the prisoner. That, at about 10 o'clock in the evening of the 4th day of June, the prisoner visited the deceased; that deceased was then in bed; that there was no light in the room, save that which might possibly be reflected through the adjoining room; that the sister of the deceased thereupon offered to furnish a light; the prisoner said he needed no light; the witness then left the room. Prisoner remained alone with the deceased for about five minutes, and then left. The next day, the 5th of June, the prisoner returned, about 7 o'clock in the morning. He was again alone with the deceased, remained but a few minutes, and left. About two hours after prisoner left, the sister perceived an awful odor in the bedroom. When she had occasion to make up the bed, she also found that the bedclothes and the clothes of the deceased were covered with blood of a whitish color, as if blood were mixed with water. The sister then tells us that she called upon the prisoner and asked him what was the matter with deceased, and also inquired into the cause of the terrible odor. The prisoner, in answer to these inquiries, said: "That the deceased had told him, three weeks ago, that she was in the family way; that he gave her some medicine, and used upon her a little piece of India rubber; to take very good care of her, to let her rest quiet in the bed, and she would be all right." The sister further tells us that deceased died on the 12th day of June—some days after the prisoner's second visit. The next witness called by the District-Attorney is Dr. C. C. Terry. He tells us that he assisted Dr. Beach, the Deputy Coroner, at the post-mortem examination, and that the deceased was a pregnant woman; that there were evidences of an abortion, causing inflammation, which resulted in death. Dr. Beach is called, and tells us that he concurs with Dr. Terry, and further says that the child must have been between five and six months old at the time of the abortion.

Such are the leading facts in this case. And I here repeat that if, on this evidence, you find as matter of fact that the deceased, when visited by the prisoner, was a woman with child; that the prisoner did administer medicine, or did use or employ an instrument, with intent thereby to produce the miscarriage of deceased, and that said treatment was not necessary to preserve her life, and, by reason of such treatment a miscarriage was produced, and the miscarriage thus produced caused death, then, gentlemen of the jury, I charge you, as matter of law, that you render a verdict of guilty. If you have any reasonable, well-founded doubt arising upon the evidence, that doubt is the property of the accused; you cannot deprive him of it, and you must acquit. In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to say, a sacred responsibility now devolves upon you. You are twelve men selected by the people on the one hand, and the prisoner on the other, to determine, under the solemnity of your oaths, a question—not only vital to the prisoner, for his future liberty depends upon it, but momentous to each and every citizen of the Commonwealth. The eyes of the community are upon you; the hopes of the unhappy prisoner hang, as it were, upon your lips. Let no false sensibility influence your judgments. Your duty is to be just. Look to the evidence in this case; analyze it with a scrutiny worthy of your position as jurors, sworn without prejudice or bias to sustain at all hazards the truth, and in thus sustaining the truth, to vindicate the majesty of the law. You are to look neither to the right nor to the left in arriving at your verdict. The great and only lever of thought and action is the testimony as it has been presented to you. Let your verdict be rendered in accordance with that testimony, so help you God! And should you be convinced of the prisoner's guilt beyond that reasonable doubt which the law declares to be the property of the accused, then I ask you, for the protection of unborn millions, be prompt in the rendition of your verdict, thereby declaring in unmistakable language, that such a burning shame and so gross a violation of the laws of both God and man shall not be permitted to escape punishment due so monstrous a crime, perpetrated in the very heart of a community professing to be Christian, and to be governed by law and good order. Gentlemen, the case is with you.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired for deliberation about 1 o'clock, but re-entered the Court-room in the course of a couple of hours with the announcement that they were unable to agree. A portion of the evidence was then read to them, after which they were sent back to the jury chamber. They came into Court again in the course of a few minutes, and their foreman reported that they had decided on a verdict for manslaughter in the second degree, with a recommendation to mercy. A motion was immediately made for an arrest of judgment, but was refused. The prosecuting officer subsequently asked that the recommendation for mercy be not taken into consideration in imposing judgment. The jury withdrew the recommendation, and Judge Bedford proceeded to deliver the sentence as follows:

Wolff, you are a well-known abortionist. But a few days ago, Judge Dowling inaugurated throughout this City an admirable system for the suppression of this rapidly-increasing crime. That system is now being faithfully carried out with telling effect by Superintendent Kelso. The people may rest assured that the District-Attorney, Recorder and myself will give, on all proper occasions, every assistance to crush out this monstrous crime, and to banish from our midst these traffickers in human life. In one word the authorities have declared war to the bitter end against the fraternity which you, today, so guiltily represent. Let every professional abortionist—male and female, rich or poor, in this City—take warning, for on conviction their fate shall be the same as yours, namely, confinement in the State Prison for the period of seven years, the longest term allowed under the statute.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is a list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 26, 1871:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, west side of Fifth-avenue, 73 feet south of Fifty-seventh-street, four stories, 27 by 65; Griffith Rowe, owner.

One first-class dwelling, east side of Fifth-avenue, 100 feet north of Sixty-fourth-street, four stories, 25 by 65; A. Van Valkenburgh, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Sixty-second-street, 108 feet east of Fifth-avenue, four stories, 22 by 60; Charles L. Cornish, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One church, north side of Fiftieth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, two stories, 60 by 140; Trustees St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church, owners.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Forty-third-street, 205 feet west of Third-avenue, four stories, 20 by 53; Saulspaugh & Cochran, owners.

Two tenement-houses, north side of Forty-third-street, 175 feet west of Tenth-avenue, five stories and basement, 25 by 74; D. Kinckman, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Thirty-eighth-street, 250 feet east of Ninth-avenue, (rear,) four stories, 25 by 40; Jacob Schmuck, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Thirty-eighth-street, 250 feet east of Ninth-avenue, (front,) four stories, 25 by 54; Jacob Schmuck, owner.

Eight stores and tenements, east side of Second-avenue, One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twelfth-street, four stories, 25 by 50; Dollinger & Platt, owners.

Four stores and tenements, north side of Twelfth-street, 64 feet east of Avenue C, five stories, 23.10 by 62; Chas. A. Buddensiek, owner.

Two stores and tenements, south side of Thirteenth-street, 64 feet east of Avenue C, five stories, 23.10 by 62; Chas. A. Buddensiek, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north side of Eleventh-street, 54 feet east of First-avenue, four and five stories, 20, 30 by 14, 28.3; Johann Martin Muller, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 430 West Thirty-eighth-street, five stories, 24.9 by 60; George R. Chase, owner.

One first-class store, No. 269 Canal-street, five stories, 25 by 102; Mrs. E. Bamberg, owner.

One third-class store, No. 340 East Twenty-first-street, one story, 14 by 22; Mr. Philips, owner.

One third-class store, west side of Third-avenue, 50 feet north of Sixty-sixth-street, one story, 25 by 35; Mr. Link, owner.

One stable, south side Fifty-ninth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, two stories, 35.6 by 77; Woodbury & Langdon, owners.

One shop, No. 415 West Forty-fourth-street, one story, 18 by 30; James Krowl, owner.

One factory, Nos. 214, 216 and 218 West Twenty-sixth-street, rear, three stories, 45 by 21.7; Moritz Cohen, owner.

One brewery, north side Eighty-fourth-street, 250 feet east of First-avenue, one story, 25 by 18; Gootlieb Schott, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, south side One Hundred and Thirteenth street, 175 feet west of Second-avenue, two stories and basement, 25 by 25; Daniel O'Connell, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. buildings	26	Stores and tenements	19
Brown-stone fronts	3	Church	1
Brick fronts	22	Stores	3
Frame building	1	Factory	1
First-class dwellings	3	Brewery	1
Second-class dwellings	2	Shop	1
Tenement houses	4	Stable	1

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 26, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

Bedford-street, No. 69, Mrs. James Wright, owner; unsafe balustrade on roof.

Greene-street, No. 25, Adolphus Lane, owner; unsafe north wall.

Greene-street, No. 206, Mr. Muller, owner; unsafe elliptic arch of front wall, broken and bulged.

Greene-street, No. 208, Mr. Hoertec, owner; unsafe elliptic arch of front wall, broken and bulged.

Eighth-avenue, No. 13, Bradish Johnson, owner; unsafe and overhanging chimney.

Broad-street, No. 108, Daniel S. Miller, owner; unsafe columns, girders, beams and floors.

Mulberry-street, No. 45, John Hicks, owner; unsafe and broken leader.

West Forty-seventh-street, No. 254, George Flurl, owner; unsafe from excavations on adjoining premises.

East Twelfth-street, No. 205 to No. 213, Mrs. John F. Trow, owner; unsafe floors, sprung and indifferently supported by girders.

Fifth-street, No. 321, C. P. Bowne, owner; unsafe front and east walls.

Pearl-street, No. 72, Gardner Estate, owner; unsafe floor-beams, first story.

Baxter-street, No. 46, George C. Blake, owner; unsafe chimneys and foundation-posts.

Baxter-street, rear, No. 46, George C. Blake, owner; unsafe chimneys and front wall.

Baxter-street, No. 42, Wm. P. Powell, agent; unsafe and cracked southerly wall and chimneys.

Baxter-street, No. 73½, Henry Eisner, owner; unsafe chimneys and bulged wall.

Baxter-street, Henry Eisner, owner; dangerously insecure, and unsafe generally.

Park-street, No. 84, Matthew Ryan, owner; unsafe and rotten timbers, dilapidated and insecure.

Park-street, No. 86, Thomas Hayden, agent; unsafe and rotten foundations, dangerously insecure.

Mulberry-street, No. 39, J. H. Williams, owner; unsafe east wall and arch, dilapidated and unsafe generally.

Mulberry-street, rear, No. 57, Owen Gray, agent; unsafe and broken foundation and area walls.

Mulberry-street, No. 59, Owen Gray, agent; unsafe chimneys, front and west walls, and arch over windows.

Greenwich-street, No. 317, Charles Knox, owner; unsafe front and rear chimneys.

Orchard-street, No. 100, James Barclay, owner; unsafe chimney, fence wall, and north wall of extension.

Eighth-street, No. 326, Eben F. Bacon, owner; unsafe front, rear and easterly walls, arches and piers.

Sixth-avenue, No. 56, David Demarest, owner; unsafe chimney and coping.

Greenwich-street, No. 161, H. F. Clark, owner; unsafe rear foundation wall and front leader.

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

Mulberry-street, (rear,) No. 45, John Hicks, owner; Henry-street, Nos. 128 and 136, Fred. Schuchart, owner; Henry-street, No. 142, Margaret A. Denney, owner; Baxter-street, No. 71 and 73, Henry Eisner, owner; Bowery, No. 114, Wm. G. Oliffe, owner; Bowery, No. 138, Hugh Kelley, owner; Bowery, No. 206, Mrs. Elizabeth Blake, owner; Bowery, No. 208, Miss Caroline Converse, owner; Bowery, No. 276; P. C. Husted, owner; Canal-street, No. 42, G. T. Beekman, owner; Henry-street, No. 140, Samuel Etter, owner; Barrow-street, No. 34, A. H. Scudder, owner; Barrow-street, No. 36, John Demarest, owner; Eighth-avenue, No. 119, Geo. Rudd, owner; Perry-street, No. 129, Margaret Anderson, owner; Charles-street, No. 144, Samuel Van Road, owner; Christopher-street, No. 140, Trustees Trinity Church, owners; Hudson-street, No. 496, Stephen B. Hutchings, owner; Hudson-street, No. 505, Mrs. Charlotte Willoughby, owner; Bedford-street, No. 59, P. Brush, agent; Morton-street, No. 32, P. Brush, agent; Washington-street, No. 693, John Montgomery, owner; Greenwich-street, No. 12, J. J. Healy, owner.

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Jan. 26, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick dwelling, No. 81 Jackson-street, two and one-half stories, 20 by 36 feet, one and one-half stories to be added and internal alterations made; C. Hulsberg, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 80 University-place, four stories, 25 by 70 feet, extension in rear 25 by 26; Dr. Thos. Ward, owner.

Political Convictions of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York, in session at West Troy, before adjourning, expressed its political convictions by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, as members of our respective party organizations, to support for office only such men as we have reason to believe are temperate, (or still better,) total abstinence men; and to announce our intention henceforth to secure, if possible, the election of temperate men to office; if necessary, by disregarding party lines, so far as such men are concerned.

The next session will be held at Glen Cove, Long Island, in April.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 2 (Original.)—*The State of Missouri vs. The State of Kentucky.*—The petition in this case prays the Court to establish the jurisdiction of the State of Missouri over Wolf Island, in the Mississippi River, about ten miles in length on the west side, five on the east side and near ten miles wide. The island lies about twenty miles below the mouth of the Ohio River, and is just below the town of Columbus, Ky. Missouri claims that the States are bounded "by the main channel of the river, and that the island was, at the time the boundaries between the two States were fixed, on the western or Missouri side of the channel." Her title is derived from the discovery and possession of the country formerly known as Louisiana, by France; the cession of the country by France to Spain; its retrocession by Spain to France; its cession by France to the United States, and the formation of the State of Missouri and her admission to the Union.

Kentucky denies the title of Missouri, and claims jurisdiction in virtue of the discovery of that part of North America formerly known as Virginia by England; the grant of the Virginia Company by the charter of James I.; the organization of the colony; the declaration of its independence, the acknowledgment thereof; the formation of the State of Kentucky out of a portion of the territory, and her admission into the Union. The State of Missouri contends that the treaty between the United States and France, ceding Louisiana to the United States, does not define the boundaries; and that the treaty of the United States with Spain of 1795 fixes the boundary "in the middle of the channel or bed of the river," and that in admitting Missouri into the Union Congress understood this language, as appears from its journal, as meaning "the middle of the main channel of the river." The chief point of difficulty is as to the channel, both parties agreeing that for the last forty years the western channel has not been the main channel, and the defendant urging that the filling up of this channel was the result of the river making a cut-off, and thereby forming a new channel, and that this occurred after Kentucky became a State. The defendant further contends that the main and only channel of the river for all time, before the treaty between France, Spain and England, of 1763, and between Spain and the United States, of 1795, was west of this island; and that when Missouri was admitted into the Union, "the main channel of the river" was west of this island.

Kentucky claims to have exercised exclusive jurisdiction over the island from the beginning, while Missouri claims to have exercised many acts of jurisdiction from the time of her admission as a State.

Montgomery Blair and F. A. Dick for Missouri; Henry Stanberry and Fenton Davis for Kentucky.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Tappan.

STOCK OPERATIONS BY A FEMALE SPECULATOR IN WALL-STREET—HOW SHE LOST $10,000.

Hester S. Dwindell vs. Wm. F. Walker.—This is an action brought to recover the sum of $9,440, which the plaintiff deposited with defendant on the 16th of September, 1869. Of the amount named, $8,000 was in bonds and $1,400 in greenbacks. The latter amount was to be used for speculative purposes in Wall-street, and the bonds were, it is alleged, to be put out at interest with proper security, with no risk to the plaintiff. The entire amount, however, it is claimed, was either lost or turned to the private use of the defendant, who now refuses to refund it. Action is therefore brought to recover it.

Defendant denies that plaintiff was not to lose anything when she placed the money in his hands, or that he had refused to refund it. Defendant also denies that the bonds were placed with him for safe keeping, or that he wrongfully converted them to his own use. He alleges that both the money and bonds were placed in his hands by plaintiff with the request that he would operate in stocks for her, with the express understanding that they were to be used by him in such operations, which operations were to be conducted by him, at his discretion, and that the bonds were to be hypothecated or converted as plaintiff's interests, in his judgment, might require. His transactions through Paulding & Blossom, where the bonds were put up as margins, resulted in a loss of $5,703 01, and the bonds were then sold by the brokers at public sale for $3,940, which was their then market value, and the proceeds were applied toward liquidating the loss already mentioned, but the balance of $1,763 still due the brokers was paid by defendant. The plaintiff received from defendant the sum of $67, and she is still owing him $830 01, no part of which has been paid, and he therefore asked that the complaint be dismissed.

From the testimony it appeared that plaintiff and defendant were cousins, and that defendant had lost the money and bonds by speculating in gold and stocks. Case still on.

Ex-Judge Reynolds and Jonas Corwin for plaintiff; Winchester Britton for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 26.

By Judge Sutherland.

Lawton vs. Kail; motion for commission granted, with a stay of proceedings for twenty-five days, unless the defendants make the required admission.

By Judge Cardozo.

The Paper Stock Company vs. The Mayor; order granted.

Lockwood vs. Sass; order of reference granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 26.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Watson vs. Martin; Terry vs. O'Brien; Klein vs. Young; Devallette vs. Shaw; Coulias vs. O'Brien; Odell vs. Hudson River Railroad; Hamilton vs. Hudson River Railroad; Burt vs. Hudson River Railroad; Gonzalez vs. Hudson River Railroad; Marx vs. Hudson River Railroad; Harvo vs. Hudson River Railroad; Millbank vs. Hudson River Railroad; Hudson River Railroad vs. Haws; Fanshaw vs. Hudson River Railroad; orders granted.

McDonald vs. Kipp; motion denied with $5 costs.

Roche vs. Meinir; let the case settled as within be filed.

Ritter vs. Kregler; motion denied with $10 costs.

Ritter vs. Phillips; motion denied with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 26.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Cornell vs. Angel et al.; order granted on payment to defendant's attorney of $25, balance of fee.

Whiting vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion granted on condition that defendants proceed with reference, on two days' notice, and close their case in thirty days.

Faller vs. Battide; motion for receiver granted.

Stevenson vs. Elliott; motion to open default denied.

Knapp vs. Reilly; proceeding dismissed with $10 costs.

Hennessy vs. Kelly; motion to set aside inquest denied.

Riddle vs. Fisk; motion for reference denied.

Spratt vs. Crawford; injunction dissolved.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, Jan. 26.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Jan. 27: Nos. 34, 54½, 5 60, 61, 61½.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.
31—Eleazer Penney vs. Steam-boat J. S. Stevens et al.
140—J. W. Luce et al. vs. Steam-boat City of Baltimore.
30—J. Hughes vs. R. W. Cameron.

Nos.
46—W. R. Davis vs. C. F. Pendergrast.
47—J. S. Williams vs. Steamer Gen. McClellan.
49—James Taylor vs. Steamer Gen. McClellan.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
234—Trundy vs. Pool.
235—Lippman vs. McManus.
236—Sage vs. Voikening.
237—Faxon vs. Gould.
238—Richards vs. Fogg.
242—Gilbert vs. Burra Burra Copper Co.
245—Austin vs. Goodrich.
246—Jones vs. Schreyer.
247—East River Nat. Bank vs. Gove.
248—Wilgas vs. Cowles.
249—Arnold vs. Dovell.
250—Bowery Fire Ins. Co. vs. Levy.
251—Abernethy vs. Knight.
252—Peck vs. The Erie Railway Co.

Nos.
253—Porter vs. Griffin.
449—McMillen vs. Rindskopf.
254—Kirschmann vs. Ledirard.
256—Wicks vs. Smith, Jr.
260—Buckman vs. Hoyt.
261—Getty vs. Devlin.
262—Kellinger vs. Forty-second & Grand sts. Railway Co.
263—Grahn vs. Bennett.
264—Hoyt vs. Bennett.
265—Amos vs. Russell.
266—Holt vs. Ross, President, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
722—Van Briel vs. Walker.
725—Clapp vs. Ostrander.
862½—Near vs. Demarest.
875—Pearce vs. Maltby.
879—Linn vs. Cassedy.
915—National Park Bank vs. Ellinger.
999—Grahn vs. Scott.
1027—Whitney vs. Sheron.
1073—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.
1097—Baker vs. Bainbridge.
1207—Kremelberg vs. Hall.
1382—Levi vs. Kalish.
1411—Sherlock vs. Whitney.

Nos.
1665—Chisholm vs. Bondy.
3—Swords vs. Edgar.
1153—Coleman vs. Lamb.
1175—Cross vs. Justice.
1189—Barnard vs. Scott.
1199—Hildick vs. Pond.
1213—Turrell vs. Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg R. R. Co.
1221—Terfel vs. Beman.
1223—Bodine vs. Carroll.
1249—Fassin vs. Hubbard.
1259—Colocacorissi vs. Franghiadi.
1287—Davies vs. Winchester.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
1060—Jewett vs. Selman.
1100—Jessup vs. Guillick.
1174—Williams vs. Peabody.
1290—McCardle vs. Carr.
1344—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Wagstaff.
1358—Same vs. Fant.
1378—Miller vs. Gedney.
1384—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Chace.
1506—Pike vs. Vosbugh.
238 (R. C.)—Robinson vs. Lafranier.
486½—Zackendorff vs. Hirsch.
1042½—Root vs. Michael.
1244—Bryan vs. Easton.

Nos.
1442—Wall-st. Ex. Bank vs. Snickham.
1470—Kirby vs. Rogers.
1476—Earl vs. Mallory.
1478—Packard vs. McLean.
1486—Richardson vs. McNamara.
1502—Woodward vs. Dalton.
1504—Sickles vs. Mumby.
1516—Meyer vs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.
1538—Wickham vs. The Coastwise Co.
1540—Bennett vs. Secor.
1550—Westervelt vs. Allin.
1556—Haines vs. Storey.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
60—In re Jones.
86—Wright vs. Cunningham.
124—Carter vs. Estate of Kain.

Nos.
141—Justh vs. Justh.
160—Kelly vs. O'Brien.
163—Stremmel vs. Scheider.
170—French vs. Caron.
178—Hargous vs. Melhado.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No.
446—Stevens vs. O'Callaghan.

No.
509—Powers vs. Witty.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 26.

FIRST BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...112
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....small.108
1,000 do....s3.108
145,000 do....s3.108¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.109¼
90,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....110⅜
100,000 do....b60.110¾
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3....108⅛
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.108⅝
30,000 do....108⅝
2,000 do....108⅝
1,000 Ga. St. 6s....81¼
6,000 Ga. St. 7s. G.bs. 94¼
5,000 N.C. 6s, sp. tax. 18
2,000 do....18½
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.. 59½
2,000 Mo. St. 6s....90
3,000 Mo. 6s. H.&S.J.I 89
6,000 Ala. St. 8s....97¼
2,000 C., B. & Q. 8s...109
2,600 Pac. R. 7s, G'd by Mo....96⅞
10,000 C. P. R. G. bs.. 90⅛
6,000 Un. P. R. 1st... 77¼
1,000 Un.P.7s,L.G.bs 68⅞
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 96½
1,000 H.&St.J.8s,C.bs.104
500 Tol. & W. 2d... 85
1,000 Gt. W. 2d....81
5,000 C.&R.I.&P.7s. 98
5,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 89⅞
7,000 M. & St. P. 1st. 92

200 U. S. Express.b.c. 39
100 Adams Ex....b.c. 66¼
600 Erie R....22
100 do....21¾
300 Harlem....132
50 do....21¾
200 Reading....98¼
200 do....b10. 98¼
100 L. S. & M. S....92¼
65 do....92
100 do....b8. 92¼
100 do....b10. 92¼
100 do....bet. call. 92¼
20 Panama....s60. 64
100 do....64¼
100 Union Pac....22¼
100 do....22⅛
100 Clev. & Pitts....106
100 do....105¾
54 Ill. Central....133¼
100 Chi. & N. W....75⅞
600 Chi. & N. W. Pf. bet. call....c. 85¾
100 N. J. Central....103¼
170 Chi. & R. I....107⅛
100 do....s3.107⅛
100 do....107⅛
100 do....c.107⅛
500 do....107⅛
200 do....s3.107⅛
200 do....107⅛
100 do....b60.107⅛
200 do....bet. call.107⅛
100 Mil. & St. P....54
100 Tol., W. & W....51⅛

5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 88¾
211 Cen. Nat. Bank....108
7 West. U. Tel....47
100 do....47¼
100 do....bet. call. 46⅞
700 do....s15. 46⅞
700 do....46⅞
100 Quicksilver....9
200 do....bet. call. 9
100 Pacific Mail....b60. 42
100 do....41½
100 do....s30. 41⅜
200 Bos. W. P....b.c. 21
1000 N. Y. C. & H....94⅛
800 do....b3. 95

100 Mil. & St. P. Pf....73⅞
300 do....74
25 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 94
300 do....93¾
24 Del., L. & W....104
100 Alt. & T. H. Pf....56½
15 Chi. & Alton....115⅛
100 do....115⅛
100 Ohio & M....36½
100 do....s60. 35⅞
1100 do....36
12 Ohio & M. Pf....73
60 Mor. & Essex....88⅞
200 C., C. & I. C....18¼
100 do....18

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C...112¼
10,000 do....112⅜
30,000 do....112⅛
26,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '62.109⅜
12,500 U.S.5-20,C.,'64.c.109⅛
20,000 U.S.5-20, C.,'65.109⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, new....108⅞
15,000 do....b3.108⅞
15,000 do....108⅞
10,000 do....108⅞
800 U. S. 5-20, C., '67, small....108⅞
4,500 do....108⅜
41,000 do....b3.108⅞
3,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '68.108⅞
17,000 do....108⅞
16,000 U.S.5s, 10-40,C.c.108⅞
3,000 do....c.109
10,000 do....s3.108⅞
50,000 do....s5.108⅞
21,500 do....109
15,000 do....108⅞
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 64⅛
1,000 Georgia St. 6s....81⅝
3,000 Ala. St. 8s....97
1,000 Ark. 7s, Iss. to Lit.R.&Ft.S.R. 60
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.. 90⅛
9,000 Col., C.& I.C.1st. 83½
1,000 Col., C.&I.C. 2d. 65⅜
2,000 Mil.&St.P.8s,1st.106⅛
10 Cumb.Coal & Iron 29
300 West. Un. Tel....46⅞
800 do....bet. call. 46⅞
200 do....46⅞
100 Quick. Min....9½
100 do....9⅞
100 do....10
100 do...bet. call. 9⅛

10,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 90
20,000 do....bet. c.c 89⅞
300 Pac. Mail Steam.. 41⅝
100 do....bet. call. 41⅝
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 39
300 N.Y. Cen. & H.bs. 94⅞
7 do....94⅞
50 do....bet. call. 94⅞
300 Erie....bet. call. 22¼
100 Erie Pref. bet. call. 46⅞
200 Reading..bet. call. 98⅞
25 Mich. Cen....118⅛
50 do....118⅛
7 Panama....63⅛
6 do....63⅛
100 Ill. Cen....133⅝
500 Union Pacific....22
100 Cleve. & Pitts....105⅞
200 do....b30.106
200 do....s60.105⅞
100 Chi. & N. W....75⅞
800 Chi. & N.W. Pref. 85½
200 do....s15. 85⅞
100 Chi. & R. I....b3.107⅞
200 do....107⅞
600 do....bet. call.107⅞
200 Mil. & St. P....53⅞
300 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 73⅝
300 Tol., Wab. & W.. 51⅛
100 do....51⅛
200 Alton & T. H....32⅛
200 do....bet. call. 32¼
32 Chi. & Alton....115⅜
1000 Ohio & Miss....35⅞
100 do....s30. 35⅞
500 do....35⅞
100 Han. & St. J...s60. 87⅝
100 Col., C. & Ind. Cen. 18½
50 Stonington....90

THURSDAY, Jan. 26—P. M.

An old-fashioned snow-storm has seriously interfered with business operations in all lines. The features of the Wall-street markets were increasing ease in Money, which was offered freely to the leading borrowers at 5@6 ₩ cent. on call; firmness and buoyancy in the Public Funds, in which the dealings were quite liberal, stimulated in part by the more favorable London figures; steadiness in gold, which kept within the stereotyped extremes of 110½@110⅝, with most of the very moderate operations reported at 110½@110⅝; and a generally strong temper in the Railway and Miscellaneous Share speculation, which evinced considerable spirit in a few instances. The Foreign Exchange movement was somewhat brisker, on the basis of 109½@109⅝ for the best sixty day Sterling bills. The later transactions in the Public Funds, though restricted in amount, were at the best prices of the day, on a very moderate offering of nearly all issues. At the Stock Exchange, and in the Long Room, business closed earlier than usual, owing to the prevailing storm, but the market wound up firmly. The Railway Mortgages were steady on the general list, with a ready sale noted for Central Pacific Sixes at 90⅛@90⅜, and a moderate call for the Union Pacific Sixes at 77½@77⅝. Very little attention was given during the day to the various State loans, which closed nominally unchanged in price. The Gold speculation was not affected perceptibly by the London rumor of the capitulation of Paris. The large aggregate of the bids—exceeding eight millions—for the million of Government Gold, stiffened the market about noon slightly, but the final quotation was 110⅝, as on yesterday. The bids for the Treasury Gold were as follows:

K. J. Ely & Co.
$25,000....110.45¼
25,000....110.51
Bates & Brown.
25,000....110.37
25,000....110.40
25,000....110.45
25,000....110.55
25,000....110.60
W. B. Bond.
500,000....110.51
Duff & Tienken.
100,000....110.65 1-10
W. T. Hatch & Son.
10,000....110.53
25,000....110.51¼
10,000....110.55
11,500....110.39
10,000....110.35
10,000....110.30
10,000....110.25
10,000....110.20
10,000....110.15
10,000....110.10
124,000....110.00
H. F. Verhaven & Co.
10,000....110.51
15,000....110.52
20,000....110.52
25,000....110.54
30,000....110.56
Ed. Sweet & Co.
10,000....110.50
20,000....110.51
May & King.
20,000....110.50
50,000....110.38
10,000....110.37½
10,000....110.36
10,000....110.35
G. C. Magoun.
25,000....110.52
John Pondir.
100,000....110.48
100,000....110.49
100,000....110.50
Schafer Bros.
100,000....110.51¼
Chas. Unger & Co.
25,000....110.41
Jay Cooke & Co.
150,000....110.56
H. A. Heiser's Sons.
100,000....110.55¼
Taussig, Fisher & Co.
10,000....110.50
10,000....110.45
10,000....110.40
20,000....110.37
National Currency Bank.
150,000....110.65
M. Meyer.
50,000....110.50
Humbert Bros.
10,000....110.51
10,000....110.51¼
10,000....110.51½
10,000....110.51¾
10,000....110.52
J. A. Zerega & Co.
50,000....110.67
50,000....110.65
25,000....110.60
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
100,000....110.63¼
100,000....110.63¼
100,000....110.63¾
100,000....110.64
100,000....110.64¼
100,000....110.64½
100,000....110.64¾
100,000....110.65
100,000....110.65¼
100,000....110.65½
P. Handy.
10,000....110.50
5,000....110.51
5,000....110.55
G. D. Arthur & Co.
100,000....110.56¼
Vermilye & Co.
150,000....110.52
50,000....110.45

Gibson, Casanova & Co.
$75,000....110.50 1-10
40,000....110.48 1-10
40,000....110.46 1-10
40,000....110.44 3-10
40,000....110.42 1-10
40,000....110.40 1-10
30,000....110.38
50,000....110.30
50,000....110.25
Marx & Co.
20,000....110.37½
50,000....110.52½
50,000....110.58
Trevor & Colgate.
20,000....110.56
20,000....110.51
65,000....110.50
20,000....110.47
1,000,000....110.55
Barker & Kitchen.
250,000....110.63¼
S. H. Smith & Seaver.
10,000....110.35
10,000....110.37
10,000....110.39
10,000....110.40
5,000....110.41
D. H. & M. Arnold & Co.
25,000....110.48
Cushman & Hurlburt.
50,000....110.55
30,000....110.54
30,000....110.53
45,000....110.51
15,000....110.56¼
Frank & Gans.
90,000....110.56¼
W. Townsend.
85,000....110.50
J. F. Underhill & Co.
40,000....110.52
40,000....110.53
L. Hart & Co.
10,000....110.50
10,000....110.55
Mitchell & Newbold.
25,000....110.56
J. Moller.
20,000....110.48¼
20,000....110.49
20,000....110.49¼
20,000....110.50
20,000....110.50¼
20,000....110.51
20,000....110.51¼
20,000....110.52
20,000....110.52¼
20,000....110.53
20,000....110.53¼
20,000....110.54
20,000....110.54¼
20,000....110.55
20,000....110.55¼
20,000....110.56
20,000....110.56¼
20,000....110.57
20,000....110.57¼
20,000....110.58
R. Baile.
40,000....110.51¼
40,000....110.52¼
40,000....110.53¼
20,000....110.54¼
20,000....110.55¼
20,000....110.56¼
20,000....110.57¼
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
50,000....110.51¼
J. B. Summerfield & Co.
25,000....110.51
20,000....110.45
20,000....110.44
10,000....110.43
15,000....110.42
G. G. Haven & Co.
50,000....110.51
50,000....110.52
50,000....110.53
50,000....110.54
Kenyon, Cox & Co.
1,000,000....110.62¼
$8,120,500

The accepted offers were as follows:

Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
$100,000....110.65½
100,000....110.65¼
100,000....110.65
100,000....110.64¾
100,000....110.64½
100,000....110.64¼
50,000....110.64
Total....$1,000,000

J. A. Zerega & Co.
$50,000....110.67
50,000....110.65
Duff & Tienken.
100,000....110.65 1-10
National Currency Bank.
150,000....110.65

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 26.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108¾	108⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	109⅛	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	108¾	108⅞
American Gold	110⅝	110⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64½
New-York Central and Hudson	95	95
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅛	90⅛
Reading Railroad	98⅛	98¾
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	107½
North-west Common	75⅞	75⅝
North-west Preferred	85⅛	85¾
Pacific Mail	41⅞	41⅞
St. Paul Preferred	73⅞	74⅛
St. Paul Common	53⅞	53⅜
Lake Shore	92¼	92¼
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅞	36⅛
Toledo and Wabash	51⅛	51⅛
Western Telegraph	47⅛	47⅞
Erie	22⅛	22
St. Joseph Common	88⅞	87½
Union Pacific	22⅛	22⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	112¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	108
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	112⅛	5-20 reg., '67	108⅜
5-20 reg., '62	109	5-20 coup., '67	108⅜
5-20 coup., '62	109⅜	5-20 reg., '68	108⅜
5-20 reg., '64	109	5-20 coup., '68	108⅜
5-20 coup., '64	109⅛	10-40 registered	108⅜
5-20 reg., '65	109	10-40 coupon	108⅜
5-20 coup., '65	109⅛	6's currency	110⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	108		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	64⅛	Ark. 6s, Fund	58
Tenn. 6s, new bds	64⅛	Ohio 6 ₩ ct., '81	100⅛
Va. 6s, reg., old	50	Ohio 6 ₩ ct., '86	100⅛
Ga. 6s	81⅛	Ill. C. B., '70	100
Ga. 7s, gold bds	94⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
N. Car. 6s, old	45½	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. Car. 6s, new bds	22⅛	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, S. T.	18	Ind. 6 ₩ ct. W. L.	100
S. Car. 6s, new bds	59½	Ind. 5 ₩ ct. W. L.	100
S. Car. 6s, Apl. & Oct.	60⅛	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	105
Mo. 6s	90	N. Y. coup. B. L.	105
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	89	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	104
La. 6s	66	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	104
La. 6s, Lev. bds	72½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	104
La. 7s, Pent'y	72	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	104
Conn. 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	104
Rhode Island 6s	101⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	104
Ala. 8s	97	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	100

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Gt. West. 1st, '88	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Gt. West. 1st, '88	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Gt. West. 2d, '93	81½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	89	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	100	Galena & Chi. Ex	100½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100	Galena & Chi. 2d	94
Erie 1st Mort'ge Ex.	97	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	93	Morris & Essex 1st	101
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	90½	Morris & Essex 2d	96
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	88½	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund	99
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	79½	N. J. Cen. 1st	102
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	N. J. Cen. 2d	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	102⅛	N. J. Cen. new bds	103¼
Harlem 1st	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	101
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	91	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d	98
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3d	94
C., B. & Q., 8 ₩ ct. 1st	106	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	98
Mich. So. 7 ₩ ct. 2d	95½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	96
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	99	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	79
Pac. R. 7s, gtd. by Mo.	96	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Cen. Pac. bds	90⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102
U. Pac. 1st bds	77⅛	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	93
U. Pac. L'd Gr'ts 7s	68	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98
P. Pac. Inc. 10s	68	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct. '75	106	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Alt. & T. H. 1st	95	Peninsula R. R. bds	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf	91	St. L. & I. M. 1st	89⅞
Chi. & N. W. S. Fu'd.	98⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	106⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	94
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91½
Chi. & N. W. 1st	96½	Mil. & St. P. 2d	87
Cons'd 7 ₩ ct. conv'ls.	86¼	Chi. & Mil. 1st	92
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	104	Joliet & Chi. 1st	94
Lack. & W. bds	99	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	83¼
Del., L. & W. 1st	100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	65½
Del., L. & W. 2d	94⅛	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	83½
Tol. & W. 1st ex	93½	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	83
T. & W. 1st M. St. L. dv	83	Tol., P. & W., 2d	68
Tol. & W. 2d	85	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	78	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	78
Tol. & W. Cons. conv.	83½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	132	Continental	92
Manhattan	153	Importers' & Traders'	157
Mechanics'	124	Park	145
Union	144	Manufs' & Merchts'	98
America	140	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	98
City	225	Central National	103¼
Phenix	106	Fourth National	108⅛
Tradesmen's	148	Tenth National	122
Butchers' & Drovers'	140	Oriental	155
Mechanics' & Traders'	135	Gold Exchange	70
National	110	Del. & Hudson Canal	116¼
Merchants' Exch'ge	99	American Coal	20
Leather Manufs'	210	Canton Co., Baltim'e	67¾
Broadway	290	West. U. Telegraph	46⅞
Ocean	85½	Quicksilver Mining	8¼
Mercantile	116	Quicksilver Preferred	10⅛
American Exchange	114	Mariposa Mining	5
Chatham	162	Mariposa Preferred	9½
Bank of the Republic	117	Boston Water Power	20
Bank of N. America	101	Adams Express	66¼
Hanover	100	Wells-Fargo Express	36
Metropolitan	130¼	Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc.	2
People's	137½	Am. Mer. U. Express	42¼
Grocers'	116	U. S. Express	39
Nassau	107	Pacific Mail	41⅞
Corn Exchange	126		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100¾	101
City 6s, New	100¾	101
Camden and Amboy	115½	116
Pennsylvania Central	62½	62¾
Reading	98¼	98⅞
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	38	38½
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅝	27¾
Northern Central	41	41½
Lehigh Navigation	24⅝	24¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	88½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26. }

Gold receipts	$211,836 66
Gold payments	158,279 16
Gold balance	61,150,076 63
Currency receipts	2,126,456 58
Currency payments	1,216,196 79
Currency balance	8,030,874 68
Customs	172,000 00

The City Bank Exchanges today were $80,697,092, and the resulting balances $2,370,802. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances were only $13,369,000.

The coupons of the New-Jersey Midland Railway First Mortgage 7 ₩ cent. Gold Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

The earnings and operating expenses of the Central Pacific Railroad, in each of the last two years, compare thus:

	1869.	1870.
Gross earnings	$5,670,822	$7,983,516
Operating expenses	2,993,523	4,060,565
Net earnings	$2,677,299	$3,922,951
Increase of net earnings in 1870		$1,245,652

A Savannah letter of Jan. 21, says of the Sea Island Cotton business:

"We have to report a strong and active market for Sea Islands—it has extended to all grades, from medium to fine Floridas. There is a strong feeling here that the Sea Island crop will not exceed 14,500 bales." The receipts of Sea Islands and Floridas at Savannah, up to date, are:

	Bags.
Season 1869-70 to Jan. 19	10,095
Season 1870-71 to Jan. 19	3,312

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Harvey Fisk. A. S. Hatch.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1871.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, if allowed to run until 1875, will pay but FOUR PER CENT. Gold on the investment at present market rates, while they are likely to be funded at a lower rate of interest than they now bear before that time.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, at present market price, will pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. in gold on the investment, and cannot be called in or the interest reduced under twenty-five years.

A difference of from FIFTEEN to TWENTY PER CENT. may be realized in exchanging Government Bonds for Central Pacifics, or saved in making new investments.

The safety and value of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are thoroughly established and universally recognized.

The value of the property, the immense and increasing revenues of the Company, and its able and honorable management, assure the security of the principal and prompt and regular payment of interest beyond question.

We have introduced them into our regular business upon the same basis as Government Bonds, and buy and sell them as freely at current market rates, and are prepared to furnish them to investors or others at daily quotations.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in miscellaneous securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO.,
offer at par and interest
the new Seven-thirty Gold Loan
of the
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
secured by first mortgage on a
RAILROAD TWO THOUSAND MILES LONG
and on a
LAND GRANT OF SIXTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF ACRES,
being in all respects the safest, most profitable and permanent security now in the market.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
are
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

For the fullest information address
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railway Company.
New-York: Corner Nassau and Wall sts.
Philadelphia: No. 114 South 3d-st.
Washington: No. 452 15th-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1871.

THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Vermilye & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

W. H. SEWARD & CO., Treasurers.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, }
BOSTON, Jan. 16, 1871. }

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, for the sale of $60,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, and the accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF, }
C. H. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	28	Crude Turp., bbls	219
Bees-wax, pkgs	6	Spirits Turp., bbls	279
Cotton, bales	4,699	Pork, bbls	82
Dried Fruit, pkgs	119	Beef, pkgs	147
Eggs, bbls	356	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,752
Flour, bbls	7,275	Lard, tcs	1,127
Wheat, bushels	3,160	Stearine, tcs	28
Corn, bushels	17,550	Butter, pkgs	1,656
Barley, bushels	600	Cheese, pkgs	545
Malt, bushels	2,335	Tallow, pkgs	59
Oats, bushels	4,750	Dressed Hogs, No.	211
Grass-seed, bushels	1,778	Oil, Lard, bbls	67
Flaxseed, bushels	12	Pea-nuts, bags	225
Beans, bushels	858	Rice, pkgs	60
Peas, bushels	1,080	Starch, boxes	1,800
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Tea, hf. ch. (by rail)	13
Corn-meal, bags	1,400	Tobacco, hhds	27
Buckwh't Flour, bags	125	Tobacco, bs. & cs.	210
Hops, bales	44	Whisky, bbls	652
Hides, No.	553	Wool, bales	132
Leather, sides	9,465		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Aleppo*, for Liverpool—126 bars Regulus, 1,299 bales Cotton, 2 bales Furs, 25 tons Clover-seed, 155 pkgs. Machinery, 3,710 bags Ore, 1,000 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Fenwick*, for Cork and orders—3,716 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark *Argenta*, for Gibraltar—2,894 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Hattie M.*, for Rotterdam—3,789 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been quiet but steady at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls quite nominal at $8 75@$9 25 ₩ 100 lbs.; stock, 365 bbls.

BEES-WAX—Has been in some demand at 32c.@32½c. for Yellow, ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been comparatively tame. Stocks have been fair, and values without marked alterations.

BRICKS—Have been offered reservedly, and have been in request at steady prices.

CANDLES—Have been quite nominal, in a wholesale way. Job lots have been placed to a limited extent on the basis of previous figures.

CEMENT—Has been steadily held, and has not been plenty; but the demand has been less urgent.

COAL—There has been a moderate call for the leading kinds at previous quotations, which are very firmly maintained, on restricted offerings, the advantage as to price at the close being decidedly in favor of holders.

COCOA—Has been quiet, but without change of moment as to price.

COFFEE—Rio has been firm, but quiet in the local market. At Baltimore, sales have been reported of 767 bags by the *Canada* on private terms; market steady. At New-Orleans, the demand has been active, partly on speculative account, and prices of the finer grades have been quoted strong. Further sales of 3,500 bags by the *Bobycito* have been reported at 12½c., gold, ₩ lb., in bond. The stock of Rio in first hands, here, this morning, was 25,339 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 20,093 bags. Other kinds have been firm, but inactive. The week's business in other than Rio, Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up thus: "14,558 mats Java sold, closing all the stock in first hands; 7,319 bags Maricaibo, ex sundry vessels, sold for consumption on private terms; 500 bags Government Java, 815 bags Mexican, 185 bags Laguayra, 183 bags Costa Rica, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 3,200 bags St. Domingo shipped by first hands to Antwerp and Liverpool. Market firm; 1,000 bags San Domingo sold to arrive at 9¼c., gold. There is a rumor of large transactions in Ceylon." The stock of other than Rio in first hands, this morning, was 44,446 bags. We quote: Java at 17½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 16c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@15c.; Ceara, 14c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb., but closes tamely and a shade off the highest figures, the advantage being in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,828 bales for early delivery, (of which 353 bales were to arrive,) including 3,914 bales to shippers, 514 bales to spinners, 100 bales to speculators, and 300 bales in transit. Also, 10,500 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for January, 600 bales at 15 1-16c., 200 bales at 15⅛c.; February, 200 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15 3-16c.; March, 300 bales at 15⅜c., 200 bales at 15⅜c.; May, 100 bales at 15⅞c. And today, for January, 1,000 bales at 15⅛c., 700 bales at 15 3-16c.; February, 400 bales at 15¼c., 1,000 bales at 15 5-16c., 700 bales at 15⅜c.; March, 1,200 bales at 15½c., 900 bales at 15 9-16c., 1,300 bales at 15⅝c.; April, 200 bales at 15¾c., 100 bales at 15 11-16c.; May, 700 bales at 15⅞c.; free on board at Mobile, 500 bales on private terms. Exchanges—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales February for 100 bales March; 1-16c. paid to exchange 200 bales January for 200 bales February.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14	14⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	16
Middling	15⅝	16	16⅛	16⅜
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅜	17	17⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	21,812
Receipts last week	31,178
Receipts the preceding week	27,215
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	587,251
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	1,299
Exports since Sept. 1	306,530
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	429,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	322,507
Estimated stock here	77,500

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—There has been a very moderate call, since our last, for most articles, but values have not varied essentially.

FEATHERS—A limited business has been reported, since our last, on the basis of 70c.@80c. for the better qualities of Live Geese, ₩ lb.

FISH—The market for the leading articles has been quoted about firm, since our last, but has been without activity. The offerings of stock have been on a restricted scale.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a limited trade reported in State and Western Flour, since our last, the severe storm operating against active movements. Holders have not been offering stock with much freedom, and have been firm in their views as to prices. At the close, however, the advantage was slightly in favor of buyers, who were not disposed to purchase liberally at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,830 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 90@$6 50; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$7, chiefly at $6 80@$7; very good to fancy, $7@$7 20; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 60@$7; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 15 ₩ bbl.; included in the sales were 1,000 bbls. Extra State, for March delivery, at $7 ₩ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$5 00@$5 85
Sour Flour	5 30@ 5 90
Superfine State and Western	5 90@ 6 50
Extra State	6 60@ 7 20
Extra City, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 20
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 85@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 00@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been quiet at former rates; sales reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $6 20@$7 10 for poor to good, and $7 10@$9 50 for good to very choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand and firmer at $4 25@$5 90 for very inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales, 475 bbls. Corn-meal has been in better request and quoted higher at $3 50@$4 35 for Yellow and White Western, $3 60@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in demand at steady prices. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 20@$7 10
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	7 10@ 9 50
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 25@ 5 90
Corn-meal, poor to very choice	3 50@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 50@22 00

FOREIGN LIQUORS—There has been a limited trade reported at about steady rates.

FRUIT—Business has been light in all kinds at about previous figures, including Layer Raisins at $2 60@$2 62½ ₩ box; Currants at 9½c. ₩ lb.; Prunes at 9½c.; Sardines at 17½c.@18c., gold.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been unusually dull, since our last, and quoted quite irregular as to price, opening with a show of increasing strength, on a very scant offering of prime stock, but closing nominally 1c.@2c. lower, with but little disposition evinced on either side to operate. Early in the day, the speculative bids for strictly prime No. 2 Spring were on the basis of $1 54@$1 54½, which, however, led to no transactions. Later in the day, the drift of talk was against values, particularly in speculative channels, and at the close, no better offers than $1 52 in store for prime No. 2 Spring were reported. We heard of no important dealings in the better qualities of new crop Spring, either in store or afloat. The less favorable reports from Chicago tended to depress the local market. The export inquiry was very limited, as shippers were not disposed to do much at the prevailing quotations. A boat-load of common No. 2 Chicago Spring, float, was purchased at $1 52 ₩ bushel. Apart from which, the reported dealings were wholly in job lots, on the basis of $1 52@$1 58 for Red and Amber Western, Winter, and $1 60@$1 75 for White Western and Genesee. The general market closed more or less nominal. It was stated that there were several Western speculative orders unexecuted, and awaiting the chances of a downward turn in prices. Corn has been less active, opening with a promise of increased firmness, but closing dull and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at 82c.@85½c., chiefly at 83c.@84½c., for new Mixed Western; 84c.@85c. for Yellow Western, Jersey and Southern; 83c.@95c. for White do.; 80c.@82c. for odd lots from track in poor condition, ₩ bushel. Rye has been inactive and nominal at from $1 05@$1 15 for Western, and $1 05@$1 15 for State, ₩ bushel. Barley has been quiet at unchanged rates. Barley-malt continues dull and nominal, including Canada at $1 05@$1 20, and State at 85c.@$1 05 ₩ bushel. Oats have been very quiet at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,000 bushels at 60c.@65c., as the nominal extremes for inferior to very choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 62½c., for new Mixed Western, in store; 64c. for do. afloat; 63c.@65c. for State; 61c.@64c. for Jersey, and 62c.@63c. for new White Ohio, in store, and 64½c.@65c. afloat, for new White Ohio, ₩ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 1,000 bbls. Flour, for Liverpool.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been dull and nominal at 17½c.@18c., and 19c.@20c., respectively.

HAY—Bale Hay has been quiet but steady, at $1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 35 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw continues in light demand at 80c.@$1 30 for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market has been quite dull for all kinds; prices have been quoted nominally unchanged.

HIDES—Have been slow of sale and quoted weak in price.

HONEY—Has been very dull at 75c.@80c., gold, for Cuba, ₩ gallon, in bond.

HOPS—Only the better grades are in request at steady prices; other kinds continue dull and heavy. We quote the range from 5c.@14c. for crop of 1870, at 4c.@8c. for Yearlings, 1c.@3c. for older growth, and 20c.@22½c. for California, ₩ lb. Receipts, 44 bales; exports, 27 bales.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—All kinds of stock have been held with confidence, on quite moderate offerings; but the dealings have been on a restricted scale, since our last, owing partly to the interruptions to deliveries, caused by the recent storms.

LEATHER—There has been a slow movement in all kinds of stock, and prices have been quoted without important alteration.

METALS—Very limited dealings have been reported in all articles on the basis of previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Business has been inactive within our former range. Sales, 210 bbls. New-Orleans at 66c.@70c.; and 41 hhds. Demerara at 32c. ₩ gallon. The stock in first hands today included 4,727 hhds. Cuba, 946 hhds. English Islands, 347 hhds. Porto Rico, and 2,000 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@55c.; Cuba at 20c.@35c.; English Islands, 25c.@45c.; New-Orleans at from 56c.@73c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted decidedly stronger on a lighter offering and fair demand. Sales have been reported of 2,400 bbls. Strained, here, at $2 35, and 3,000 bbls. do., free on board at Wilmington, at $1 85 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter with freight engaged for Liverpool at 4s. 6d. ₩ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been dull and weak at 48c.@48½c. for merchantable ₩ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@49½c., as extremes, ₩ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 20@$8 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 30@$3 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Business has been without animation in the leading kinds, but values have been quoted fairly steady, without any pressure of desirable stocks on the market.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been quoted at 14¾c.@15c. ₩ gallon, with a limited offering and light demand reported. Shipping Crude has been inactive at 18½c. here and 18c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 480 bbls. At the Creek business was fairly active, on the basis of $4 15@$4 30 on the Upper and $4 27@$4 30 on the Lower Roads, early deliveries. Sales were reported of equal to 6,500 bbls. Lower Road delivery, including seller first half of the year at $3 90@$3 95, and buyer at $4 50 ₩ bbl. Refined has been in much more active request than usual of late, and quoted stronger. The demand has been mainly for shipment and on speculative account, the latter chiefly in the Philadelphia market. Sales have been reported here since our last of 5,000 bbls. Standard White, mostly for February delivery, at 24¼c.@24½c., and 4,500 bbls. do., February to April, on private terms; and at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for January, at 24¼c.@24½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., early February delivery, at 24¾c.; 4,000 bbls. do., February to May, at 25c.; 3,000 bbls. do., March and April, at 25c.; 4,000 bbls. do., March to May, at 25c.; 3,000 bbls. do., same deliveries, rumored, at 25¼c.; 2,000 bbls. do., April and May, at 25c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., May, at 25½c. ₩ gallon, making the aggregate dealings 29,500 bbls., including 9,500 bbls. in New-York and 20,000 bbls. in Philadelphia, and indicating an unusually liberal movement. The market closed buoyantly, with 25c. as the current asking prices for early deliveries here. The receipts at Philadelphia today were 1,700 bbls. The export clearances hence were 3,789 bbls. for Rotterdam, and 2,894 bbls. for Gibraltar and orders. And from Philadelphia, 3,000 gallons, in cases, for Barbadoes. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in request, at from 29c.@30c., for prompt delivery, ₩ gallon; Naphtha rules quiet at 9¾c. in shipping order, 15c. in cases, and 4½c.@4¾c. in bulk, ₩ gallon. The export clearances hence include 3,716 bbls. Naphtha for Cork and orders.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered less freely, and has been quoted stronger in prices on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 1,250 bbls., at $22@$23 25, chiefly $23, for New Mess; $22 for Old Mess; $18 25@$19 for new Prime to Extra Prime; $21 50@$22 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery there was a livelier inquiry noted, on the basis of $22@$23 25 for Western Mess, seller January and February; $23, seller March; $23 37, seller April, and $22, seller six months, showing a much firmer market. Sales since our last, 3,000 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been scarce and quiet at higher prices. We now quote the range at 9½c.@10c. for Western, and 10c.@11¼c. for City. Cut-meats have been in moderate demand at firm rates; sales have been reported at equal to 150 pkgs. at 13½c.@14½c. for Pickled Hams, and 8¼c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon has been in better request at steady rates; sales have been reported since our last of 950 boxes, at 11¼c.@11½c. for Short Clear, 11¼c.@11½c. for Long do., 11c.@11¼c. for Short Ribs, and 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberlands, ₩ lb. Lard has been actively sought after, partly for shipment, at higher prices, closing, however, rather less firmly; sales have been reported since our last of 1,180 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12¼c.@13¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 13¼c.@13½c. for new Western Steam, and 13¼c.@13c. for City, ₩ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 2,750 tcs. prime Western Steam, including seller February, at 13¾c., March at 13¾c.@13⅞c., closing at about 13¾c., and seller April at 14c. ₩ lb. Beef has been moderately dealt in at about previous figures. Sales have been reported of 140 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef continues quiet but firm at $24@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $29@$31 50 for India Mess, ₩ tierce; sales, 170 tcs. Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at $29@$31 for large and job lots, ₩ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. Butter has been in moderate request at steady prices. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c.; and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 1,656 pkgs. Cheese has been quite dull at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 545 boxes. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. Starin & Floyd notice thus: "The heavy storms and severe cold weather of the past week have interfered materially with the general trade in produce, and checked the usual operations. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 8,832 pkgs. The market is entirely without change. Really good to extra qualities of stock are not plenty, and such grades are selling fairly at quotations. There is more current demand for low to medium qualities and the market is being gradually cleared of the accumulations of the past two months. The trade is wholly devoid of all speculative impulse and feeling, and there being nothing but actualities to govern prices, a decline from present rates is more likely to occur than any advance hoped for by the dairy interest. We quote:

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	35@38
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	34@35
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	34@35
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	32@33
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	25@28
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ₩ lb.	40@42
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb.	34@38
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₩ lb.	30@34
Welsh tubs, fair to good, State, ₩ lb.	28@30
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania fresh pails, ₩ lb.	35@37
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	30@33
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	27@29
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	23@25
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	23@25
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	18@20
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	16@18
Common and White, Western and State stock, ₩ lb.	12@13
Canada, fair to prime, ₩ lb.	22@25
Roll Butter, prime, ₩ lb.	22@25
Roll Butter, ordinary, ₩ lb.	20@22

The Cheese market presents no feature, except that of intense dullness and depression. Trade is limited to the actual necessities of buyers, which are extremely light. The heavy holders of fine stock remain firm in their views, and are not pressing their goods on the market, but there are sufficient willing sellers to more than supply the light demand at liberal concessions. The total receipts of Cheese for the week are 5,207 boxes, and the exports for the same period being 6,102 boxes of 50 lbs. each. Our quotations are unchanged:

State Factories, fine to extra, ₩ lb.	15½@16
State Factories, fair to good, ₩ lb.	14 @15
State Factories, ordinary, ₩ lb.	12½@13½
State Factories, skimmed, ₩ lb.	3 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₩ lb.	15 @15½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₩ lb.	12 @14½
Western, fair to good, ₩ lb.	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ₩ lb.	10 @11½

RICE—The market has been firm, as to price, but has been without activity. Carolina, $7 37½@$8; Rangoon, $7, currency, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon in first hands, 7,900 bags.

SALT—Has been in demand, and quoted firm, with light offerings reported.

SALTPETRE—The demand has been light, and prices have been without change of moment.

SEEDS—Clover has been in moderate request, and quoted steady at 11¼c.@11½c. for prime, ₩ lb.; sales, 450 bags mostly salable, in lots, at $6@$6 50, ₩ bushel. Calcutta Linseed has been quiet at about $2 25, gold, ₩ bushel of 56 lbs.

SKINS—The market has been generally dull on the basis of previous nominal quotations.

SOAP—Has been in request at uniform rates, including Castile at 10¼c.@10½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 5¼c.; and No. 1 at 6¼c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—There has been a fair jobbing trade reported at firm prices.

SUGARS—The market for Raw has been firm and moderately active, despite the storm. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 445 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demeraras, at 9½c.@11½c., and 1,624 boxes Havana at 9 3-16c.@10½c. ₩ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9¾c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¾c.@11c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Refined continue in moderate request at from 11½c.@14¼c. ₩ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 14¼c.@14½c.; A's, 13¾c.@13½c.; B's, 13c.@13¼c.; Extra C's, 12¾c.@12½c., and Yellow, 11¼c.@12¼c. The movements in Raw Sugars, since Jan. 1, Messrs. Carl Amann & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Jan. 1, 1871	27,591	68,217	307,852	744
Receipts since Jan. 1	8,657	12,716	68,019	269
Total	36,248	80,933	375,871	1,013
Sales since Jan. 1	11,562	33,220	36,642	....
Stock this day, Jan. 26, 1871	24,686	47,713	339,229	1,013
Stock Jan. 27, 1870	56,408	89,086	260,423	1,191
Stock Jan. 28, 1869	23,528	24,414	75,035	527
Stock Jan. 23, 1868	10,468	5,093	9,903	....

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. for prime; also 24,000 lbs. Stearine at 12¾c.@13¼c., and small lots of Grease at 7c.@10c., ₩ lb.

TEAS—The demand has been quite moderate, but desirable offerings have been quoted strong in price. We quote: Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 45c.@55c.; good to fine Hyson, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 85c.@$1 15; common to fair Young Hyson, 45c.@65c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest, $1@$1 40; common to fair Gunpowder and Imperial, 55c.@75c.; good to fine, 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 50; common to fair Twankay, 40c.@44c.; good to fine Twankay, 45c.@47c.; extra, fine to finest Twankay, 49c.@60c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 55c.@75c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, 95c.@$1 15; extra fine to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 35; common to fair Oolong, 55c.@60c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@80c.; common to fair Souchong, 50c.@60c.; good to fine Souchong, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, 90c.@$1 25.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand, and quoted less firm, though closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 275 bbls., in small lots, at 95c. for iron-bound pkgs., ₩ gallon. Receipts, 652 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Though quoted steady as to rates, the general market has been almost lifeless. The storm seriously interfered with business. The offerings of produce, in the way freight line, were limited as a rule. There was a moderate call for Petroleum vessels, but the bids were unsatisfactory to ship-owners. Some inquiry was noted for grain vessels, and a few charters were effected for Cork and orders. For Liverpool there were taken 1,650 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d., by sail, and 5-16d.@⅜d., by steam, ₩ lb.; a boat-load of Wheat reported on private terms; 400 pkgs. Lard, 250 boxes Bacon, and 30 hhds. Tallow, by steam, at 25s.@30s. ₩ ton, and 250 bbls. Pork at about the previous rate of 4s. ₩ bbl.; also, 3,000 bbls. Resin, from Wilmington, at 4s. 6d. ₩ 280 lbs. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ₩ bbl., and 100 bales Hops, by steam, via Liverpool, at ⅜c. ₩ lb. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with about 2,200 quarters Wheat, at 6s. ₩ quarter, or 10 ₩ cent. additional if to the Continent; also a Norwegian bark, of 444 tons register, with 3,000 quarters do., at 6s. 3d. ₩ quarter. For Antwerp, 250 bags Clover-seed, at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For a Continental port direct, a bark from Philadelphia, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, rumored, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester, Wallack, Fisher, Rockwell, Mrs. Barry, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Emily Mesteyer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
GRISELDIS. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
SYMPHONY CONCERT. Under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
LECTURE BY MR. J. E. HILGARD. Subject: "Tides and Tidal Currents."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 49 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Up to noon on the 25th no authoritative information of the presence of M. FAVRE at Versailles to negotiate the surrender of Paris was received in London. The news from Paris had produced a buoyant effect on the Stock Exchange in London at the opening, but toward 1 P. M. a reaction occurred, as doubts of the correctness of the news gained strength.

A Versailles official dispatch says the French lost 6,000 in the recent sortie, and the Germans only 655. New German batteries have been opened on the north side of Paris. The capitulation of Longwy is announced. Four thousand prisoners of war and 200 guns fell into the hands of the Germans. The rear of BOURBAKI's forces is threatened by a German force, which passed to the south of Besançon. The Garibaldians, after their success over the Germans at Dijon, tore up the railroad between Fonteux and Burgundy.

The Germans of Cincinnati held a meeting on Wednesday night to protest against the sale and shipment of arms from the United States to the French Government. The resolutions set forth that the war is prolonged by this aid, and that the Government, in this new policy, disregards the services of the Germans in the war against the rebellion. Large purchases of grain have been made in Prince Edward's Island for shipment to France.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Austrian representative in the London Conference intends to move for an extension of the jurisdiction of the Danube Commission over the towns of Ibrail or Orsova. The previously-announced adjournment to Jan. 31, to await the arrival of a representative from France, is confirmed. Various rumors prevailed on Wednesday in London regarding M. FAVRE, who was reported to have reached England on the 25th. The report was doubted by the French Consul at London. It is said that Earl GRANVILLE consults with M. TISSOT, the French Chargé d'Affaires, before and after each meeting of the Conference. Count BISMARCK's note, refusing a safe conduct to M. FAVRE, is said to be condemned by the German Liberals.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

In the debate on the Budget in the Danish Lower House, on the 23d, a reduction was urged on the ground of the danger that, under the heavy burdens imposed, and from the preponderance of the Great Powers, the small States might disappear from the map of Europe. The Minister of War supported the appropriations with the argument that the condition of Europe was dangerous, and the small Powers, however peaceably inclined, might be forced into war to maintain their independence....New financial measures based on the revival of the tobacco monopoly, have been laid before the Portuguese Chambers....Count BISMARCK has been appointed Chancellor of the German Empire....Sir RODERICK MURCHISON has received a letter from Africa giving positive assurance of the safety of Dr. LIVINGSTONE.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resignation of RICHARD DELAFIELD, as Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, was received. Several petitions were presented, two of which were for subsidies to steam-ship lines, and one that Jersey City be made a port of entry. Two or three new bills were introduced, and several were reported from committees. None of these were of primary importance. The Pension Appropriation bill was passed. The claim of a postmaster on account of the failure of a bank in which he had deposited public funds, was rejected. The question of repealing the income tax was then taken up, and after some debate, in which Messrs. COLE of California, JOHNSTON of Virginia, and others, favored the repeal, and HOWELL of Iowa, CRAGIN of New-Hampshire, and others, opposed it, the bill was passed by a vote of 26 to 25.

In the House, a communication was received from Commissioner PLEASONTON in relation to the income tax, in which he expressed the belief that the evils more than counterbalance the benefits derived from its retention, and recommends its unconditional repeal. A bill allowing additional representation in the Forty-third Congress, was introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill allowing soldiers and sailors to acquire homesteads, was taken up and discussed, but finally went over till Tuesday next. A bill for the better security of Agricultural College funds was reported and passed. The Indian Appropriation bill was then further considered in Committee of the Whole, but not disposed of. The proceedings closed with an appropriate notice of the decease of Senator NORTON, of Minnesota.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced providing for the election of a Supervisor-at-Large in Kings County, who shall be *ex-officio* President of the Board, have a casting vote, and hold office two years at a salary of $3,000. Another was introduced to amend the charter of the Hudson River and Harlem Canal Company by extending the time of organization. Notice was given of a bill to punish the practice of abortion and like offenses. The bill for the completion of the Court-house in the Ninth District of New-York was passed. The resolution to adjourn finally on the 21st of February was amended by fixing the adjournment at the expiration of the hundred days, and this passed. A resolution was offered and laid over to amend the Constitution so as to permit the appointment of a Board of Prison Managers, as recommended by the Prison Association. The bill for the protection of minors was discussed, when it was shown that it was the bill which passed both branches last year, modified in accordance with the objections made to it by the Governor. A Message from the Governor on the use of money at elections was sent to the Senate, accompanied by the resolutions passed in both branches of the Legislature in 1863, proposing amendments to the Constitution on this subject, which the Governor recommends the adoption of. The Senate then adjourned. In the Assembly the Avenue C Railroad Extension bill was ordered to a third reading. The Governor's Message was also sent to the House. The appropriation for the Antietam Monument was passed. Among the bills was one to establish a board for the examination of Clerks of Courts in New-York. The House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The snow storm in Philadelphia began yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, and continued through the day. Snow ceased falling in Cincinnati at 8 A. M., yesterday. In St. Louis four inches of snow fell on Wednesday night, and rain fell all day yesterday. At 2 P. M. yesterday it was snowing in Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Washington, Albany, Rochester, Montreal and Toronto, and was raining or clouded as far south as Augusta, Ga., and west to Chicago. The storm prevailed yesterday all along the Hudson River, and trains on the railroad were running one to two hours behind time. Snow began to fall on the summit of Mount Washington at 2 P. M. yesterday.

The Working Men's Convention in Albany had under consideration, yesterday, a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, to abolish the contract system of labor in the State Prisons; one to prohibit the employment of minors under fourteen years in factories, and another providing for a bureau of labor statistics, to be located at Albany.

Gen. MAX WEBER, the Assessor of the late Sixth District of New-York, has been appointed a Supervisor of Internal Revenue.

The contest for the seat of Col. L. D. CAMPBELL in Congress, from the Third Ohio District, has been discontinued, on account of the appointment of Gen. SCHENCK to a foreign mission, and of the justice to be done the disfranchised soldiers in the Dayton Asylum, through restoration to the jurisdiction of the State.

A shed connected with boiler-works in Cincinnati was crushed in by the weight of snow on the roof, and seven men buried beneath it. One was fatally injured and the others suffered more or less.

Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR, a distinguished scholar of Boston, died yesterday, at the age of eighty years.

The dispensing of soup to the poor at the Police Stations of Boston, will begin on Saturday.

At the performance for the benefit of the Holland testimonial, at the Globe Theatre, in Boston, on Tuesday, WILLIAM WARREN, F. S. CHANFRAU and others have volunteered, in addition to the regular company.

The examination in the Albany express car robbery case has been further postponed until Monday. It is believed the Grand Jury has already found a bill of indictment against FILKINS.

The Radical Peace Society of Massachusetts held its annual Convention in Boston, and elected LYSANDER S. RICHARDS, President. A petition for the repeal of the war clause in the Constitution of the United States was circulated.

Gov. Hoffman on Electoral Purity.

Gov. HOFFMAN has discovered that republican institutions are in jeopardy. He sees that the ballot-box is corrupted with impunity, and that improper influences are making elections a mockery and a farce. He declares that "in a republic like ours, the purchase and sale of voters and of votes endangers the whole organization and structure of the Government." He asserts, too, that "what is absolutely necessary is, that some men who seek their own advancement by corrupting their fellows, should be convicted and punished as criminals."

We state literally some of the more striking points of a Message yesterday sent by the Governor to the Senate. The immediate purpose of the document is to suggest the adoption of resolutions proposing amendments to the State Constitution, making criminal the giving or receiving of money or any other valuable consideration as a means of controlling votes. As matters now stand, the Governor says, electors are openly and systematically debauched; ability to spend money is often a qualification sought in the nomination of candidates; and the whole State is demoralized in consequence. He would, therefore, have the present Legislature take the initiative step toward arresting "one of the greatest evils of the time connected with elections"—"the corrupt use of money to influence the votes of electors."

All this is true. Elections hereabout have ceased to be honest expressions of public opinion. They are controlled by corrupt and demoralizing agencies. And if our republican form of government is not to become an object of scorn among the nations, the evil must be stopped, and the men responsible for it punished as common criminals. In thus presenting one phase of a very large question, Gov. HOFFMAN expresses views which have been reiterated for years in the columns of the TIMES. The fault we find in his Message is the failure to state obvious and notorious facts connected with this subject of corruption in elections. There is, indeed, a certain audacity in an exposure of electoral fraud and rottenness by one who owes his election, and his reelection, to the Governor's chair to the most shameless perversion of the ballot-box. But if Gov. HOFFMAN deemed it necessary to touch the subject at all, he was bound to make the arraignment complete. It is not enough that he dilates on "one of the greatest evils of the time." Mere generalities signify little. He should have pointed the moral of his tale by indicting Tammany as the great corrupting power of this State, and by separating himself from the band of usurpers who, by systematic and wholesale fraud and bribery, regulate elections according to their sovereign pleasure.

It is idle to bewail electoral impurity while the great source of impurity remains unnoticed. Bribery is undoubtedly resorted to by individuals here and there, in all parts of the State, and whatever the Legislature can do to prevent it and to punish both briber and bribed, should be done. But individual corruption is trivial, because comparatively rare. The giant evil is the organized corruption practiced by Gov. HOFFMAN's friends in this City, through channels and by methods which the constitutional amendment he suggests would not reach. The Tammany Ring have reduced fraud and corruption in the management of elections to a science. They do not waste time or strength in negotiating for a vote: they manufacture voters and votes by the thousand. They do not trouble themselves with the lawful vote of Smith or Jones: they muster regiments of Smiths and Joneses, who are not entitled to vote, but who do vote under the protection of Tammany and its Judges. They are not embarrassed by the existence of a lawful majority against them; they stuff the ballot-boxes and cheat opponents in the counting. Gov. HOFFMAN knows this as well as any man. He has profited by it—not exactly as TWEED and SWEENY and some of his own relatives have profited, but to an extent quite as marked, and to himself, perhaps, quite as satisfactory. His present position is the result of Tammany's manipulation of ballot-boxes, and his political hopes rest upon the continuance of Tammany's ability to control the votes and the Treasury of this City. Read in the light of his own history, and with a knowledge of his personal and party associations, his Message is very shallow hypocrisy. For "the whole organization and structure of the government" are endangered most of all by the power which made him what he is, and keeps him where he is. And the "men who seek their own advancement by corrupting their fellows," and should therefore "be convicted and punished as criminals," are his own bosom friends, and masters of the Legislature whose interposition he invokes.

The hollowness of the Message is made yet more apparent by Gov. HOFFMAN's hostility to the only useful methods of promoting honest elections which we now possess. His party adherents contemplate the repeal of the Registry law, and he now openly decries it as ineffective. But why not effective? Simply because the men who, instead of being in Sing Sing, occupy places of power and profit in this City, tamper with the registry lists, place upon them fraudulent voters, and impair their efficacy by frauds at the polls and in the counting. The hostility of the Democracy to the Registration law is the best proof of its value. So also in regard to the Federal Election law. Its sole purpose is to secure purity in elections; its tendency is to secure the punishment of those whom Gov. HOFFMAN pretends to assail as enemies of republican institutions. Yet the Governor and his Tammany associates hate this law more than they hate "the greatest evils of the time," and denounce it with a bitterness compared with which this condemnation of bribery and corruption is tame indeed. We should have more respect for the Governor and his Message if the professions he makes were not falsified by his acts and by the record of the Ring whose orders he obeys.

The Herald Reads Peter Cooper a Lesson.

Although that truly wonderful man, Mr. PETER COOPER, has been induced to sign a memorial in the name of the Citizens' Association, in behalf of TWEED's new Tax Levy scheme, it is some satisfaction to find that even the journals which supported TWEED during the elections are afraid to indorse his latest device for plundering the public. This fact alone ought to bring Mr. PETER COOPER to his senses, if anything could. He, like Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and other men whose foolish conduct has been exposed, probably shelters himself behind the plea that "he always acts for the best." But here is a scheme which is palpably designed on the face of it to fill the pockets of the Ring at the expense of the public, to consolidate its power, and deprive the people of the very forms of constitutional government. The Democratic papers scarcely dare to summon up courage enough to praise it. Republicans everywhere earnestly protest against it. Mr. PETER COOPER alone is bold enough to recommend it to the people—and he does so simply because, to be plain, he appears to have surrendered his wits into the hands of Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, one of the most crafty and unscrupulous of all the paid agents of Tammany, however much he may boast of having "the President on his side." If President GRANT really did give much encouragement to men like SANDS, honest and faithful members of the party would have little ground for hope.

The Citizens' Association is now to bear the humiliation of being lectured by the *Herald* on its breach of faith in recommending TWEED's new scheme to the public. The *Herald* is one of the most efficient of all the supporters of the men who so shamefully misgovern this City, but it knows which way the wind is blowing, and it sees that it will never "pay" to go on backing up TWEED and his crew, at a time when public sentiment is rising against them. It asks what has become of the boasted honesty of the Citizens' Association? SANDS could tell it. He bartered it all away for a snug berth of $10,000 a year, and another for his son. "No party," says the *Herald* of TWEED's scheme: "can stand against so flagrant an attempt to rob the people of their right, through their proper representatives, to levy their own taxes." Observe how different is this view, coming from TWEED's most powerful friend in the Press, to that put forward by a Republican Chairman of a Republican Association. How is it possible to reconcile this conflict of opinion, except upon the hypothesis that Mr. PETER COOPER is grossly duped by NATHANIEL SANDS? Listen to the journal which loudly clamored for the reelection of all Ring agents last November. Surely criticism coming from such a source cannot be said to be prompted by hostility to the Ring:

> "It is the clearest case of 'taxation without representation' that has occurred since the American Revolution. It is a usurpation of power that would hardly be tolerated under any monarchy in Europe; for but one, we believe, out of the number named to act on this proposed Tax Commission is in any manner responsible to the people for the places they hold under the new City Charter. That one is the Mayor, and it is fortunate for the people that he is an honest man. The Controller, the President of the Board of Public Parks and the Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, who, with the Mayor, are to compose the proposed Tax Commission, were appointed by the Mayor, although there was a show of an election in the case of the Controller in order to double-clinch his hold upon the office. Have the people through their representatives in the Common Council no rights which the Tammany Regency—clever as they may be personally—are bound to respect? Let all Republicans and honest Democrats in the Legislature look before they leap into this trap. If they believe there is not a 'cat under the meal,' or a 'nigger in the wood-pile,' they had better prepare to swallow the Saddle Rock Munchausenism, 'hook and line, bob and sinker.'"

Now what answer can Mr. PETER COOPER make to that? How does he explain it to himself that he is recommending TWEED's new scheme, while the journals which are known as TWEED's organs denounce it? He must have intelligence enough to see that his position is at least very anomalous. He is where the *Herald* generally is, and the *Herald* is where he ought to be. Through some little chink of his mind, not yet stopped up by that adroit plumber and glazier, SANDS, a ray of light may penetrate, and show him how widely he has drifted from his true position. It certainly cannot be right that Mr. PETER COOPER and the Citizens' Association should swap places with old-established organs of the Ring. All that remains now is for PETER COOPER to be defended in the columns of the *Sun*. That will about finish him.

Turn of the Tide.

There are unmistakable indications that, for a time at least, the progress of life insurance, as a business, has encountered a check. During ten or twelve years the efforts put forth to popularize the system have been crowned with a success which has astonished the workers themselves. Year after year has written its record of wonderful advances; policies have been piled upon policies; agents have been multiplied until they became like the frogs of Egypt, in other respects than mere numbers; new companies have been extemporized and pushed into the field; old companies have heaped up assets and received vast incomes as the result of public confidence, and everything has gone merry as a marriage bell. The idea of such a thing as halting in this conquering march seems never to have entered the minds of these promoters of life insurance, and he would have been deemed a calumniator who hinted that retrogression was among the possibilities.

But the figures of 1870 will bring a shadow over this delectable dream. The movement has been backward. It is too soon to say how much the diminution will amount to, but the fact that there has been a considerable falling off in the business is clearly foreshadowed by the returns thus far made. We suppose it will be safe to estimate the decrease, in the sum insured, at one hundred million dollars, and in premium income at two or three millions. This falling off in business has not, however, been the uniform experience of all the companies, for some show exceptional prosperity and progress. But, as a whole, the life insurance mania has been checked quite unexpectedly and suddenly.

It was natural enough that the tide should turn, and silly in these sanguine officers and agents to suppose themselves and their schemes lifted above the contingencies inherent in all earthly things. The difficulty is that they are not prepared for the change, and have not taken in sail in time. Having expanded and extended their operations in a most extravagant fashion, the sudden necessity of practicing economy comes upon them with all the force of a new sensation of the unpleasant sort. Thinking that their field was the world, and that all they had to do was to put in the sickle and be happy in the harvesting, the new companies, particularly, have laid their plans for the future most lavishly. The commissions and other expenditures connected with the procurement of new business have been, by a frantic competition, brought up to so high a figure as to make the whistle a costly purchase. The young companies, struggling to reach the point where they might feel that their own lives were insured, have tilted against the rich old offices whose business was worth struggling to retain, and between the two combatants the public have endured a pretty tight embrace. Such a warfare could not be expected to last forever with profit on all sides; and now the breathing spell has come.

This has come about, too, without reference to the failures whose occurrence has recently startled the community. For these failures took place too late to affect the business of 1870. And the fact that they have occurred is only now beginning to have its effect. This force will be felt during the current year, and will justify our prediction as to the relapse of the system from popular favor and confidence. The prestige of immunity from failure, which has been a glory heretofore, has gone. The possibility, nay, the probability, of other financial failures like those of the "Great Western" and the "Farmers' and Mechanics'," will hover like clouds over the future, and either repel persons from insuring, or make them so cautious that none but well-established companies will get their patronage. This is just where the life insurance scheme should land, after so long a season of experiment. If the signs of the times be studied in this sensible light, life insurance may yet prosper; but if the reckless competition, extravagance, and maladministration of the past few years are to continue, there will be thousands in the community made to mourn, and not a few companies brought to bankruptcy.

The Surrender of Paris and After.

The final catastrophe is so near and so inevitable that it may be regarded as present. The curtain is about to fall on the siege of Paris, and the bloody drama, of which it has formed the crowning situation, is about to assume a new phase, and probably to develop fresh characters. Stern as has been the ordeal through which Paris has passed, it has during its historical existence suffered greater privations and witnessed more sanguinary horrors than have attended the four months' Prussian investment. But it may fairly be questioned whether either Norman freebooter or Plantagenet invader ever inflicted a deeper wound on the acute susceptibilities of the Parisians than will the imminent occupation by the Prussians. When the Allies entered the city twice during the present century, they were not regarded as enemies by all the gay and volatile society of Paris. The friends of the old régime that had kept in obscurity or dissembled their true sentiments during the Republic, the Consulate and the Empire, and who were so suddenly confounded by the brief apparition of the captive of Elba, hailed the soldiers of the great European coalition as their deliverers from proscription and poverty. The helmeted Prussian was then loaded with favors by the titled dames of the Faubourg St. Germain, and even the memory of ancient feuds was unable to make the red-coated Englishman appear as an enemy of France. But now, the Germans will enter Paris amid a silence as grim and threatening as that which greeted CHARLES II. when he passed into London before the files of CROMWELL's veteran Ironsides.

"France is the centre of civilized nations, Paris is the centre of France, and the Boulevard des Italiens is the centre of Paris." The sentence is French, and its spirit is typical of the belief that has dominated France for more than two hundred years. NAPOLEON I. was the adored of the nation, because he embodied a splendid revival of the combined glories of LOUIS XIV. and HENRY IV.; NAPOLEON III. was a possibility, because he represented "a principle, a cause, and a defeat," and promised to revive the prestige that Bourbon, Citizen-King and Republic had alike failed to restore. And now, every Frenchman behind the desolate circle that fronts the forts in which he trusted so vainly, is reaping the whirlwind because the wind was sowed by those who preceded him—a proceeding, be it confessed, indorsed by many marks of his own approval. Henceforth the Arch of Triumph is a perpetual satire to the reflective Parisian, Versailles is a monument of hollow fame and of wounded national honor, the Tuilleries may furnish apartments to King WILLIAM, and be thereafter a memory of shame to two generations of Parisians. Of course, it is quite possible that the Germans may content themselves with the military occupation of the exterior forts, and may spare the humiliated garrison and people the spectacle of their hosts passing under the proud architectural monument of the triumphs of the great Emperor. Whatever condition may be imposed, Paris will see enough of her foes to make her feel quite as unmistakably as she has done without seeing them, that the bitter cup of her abasement must be drained to the dregs.

And yet, there is this comfort for Paris, as for France, that a nobler and greater future is before her. She has cradled and she has strangled republican liberty before now. But the experience of three generations must at length have taught her that her only safety lies in cherishing and fostering the nascent freedom that she again holds in her hands. The third Republic has been the child of labor and sorrow, but it will be the more tenderly cherished and the more highly prized on that account. The proud boast of, "when France is satisfied, Europe is tranquil," will be replaced by the nobler one of, "with France republican, Europe cannot be long enslaved." And here, as the European centre of art, literature, politics and industry, inspired by the free and progressive spirit of a self-governed people, Paris will be a greater Power in the civilized world than she has ever been before, and with the light of freedom on "her beautiful bold brow," will rise from her abasement with lineaments far more lovely than those she bore before her fall.

Shipwrecked Mariners from the Saginaw.

Our first accounts of the wreck of the United States steamer *Saginaw* were necessarily transmitted by telegraph; and, standing alone, they gave a gloomy picture of the situation of her crew, and of their chances of rescue. Since then, however, letters have been received which give a different version of the affair, and warrant the hope that all who were left on the island, or coral reef, where the ill-fated ship struck and went to pieces, will be saved. Two vessels, one a small steamer, and the other a schooner, had left Honolulu, by the last advices, to bring the crew away, and we may soon look for tidings of the party.

It seems that the Captain's gig, which made the passage safely to the Sandwich Islands, and from which, in effecting a landing, poor Lieut. TALBOT and two of his men were drowned, brought a good many letters from the men left on the reef. One of these is from Paymaster READ, and is reassuring as regards the supply of food. He says distinctly that the party cannot want for meat; that they have an abundance of fish, seal, and turtle, together with flour, rice, and bread enough to last all hands for two and a half months. His letter ends with the statement that there never was a shipwrecked crew better provided with supplies. Another officer writes that they have managed to get up an apparatus for distilling fresh water—which was probably done with a condenser from the *Saginaw's* boiler—and that they have also contrived to sink a well which yields drinkable water. If this is true, and there seems no reason to doubt it, the accounts first sent us were greatly exaggerated, and some one is to blame for needlessly and cruelly harrowing the feelings of the friends of the shipwrecked mariners. Still another letter declares that apart from the stores got ashore from the steamer after she ran upon the rocks, there is upon the island great abundance of "eggs, gulls, seals and blubber;" so that there is plenty of evidence that the crew of the *Saginaw* are in no danger of starving. They are much better off than the inhabitants of Paris.

So far as exposure is concerned, we must remember that the climate of the latitude of Frigate Island is one of the most genial in the world. The party, according to two of the letters quoted, were living in tents, and, with the exception of some trifling complaints, induced, it is explained, by eating too much seal-oil, they were in excellent health. They had sufficient clothes, and that there was no lack of tools is shown by their decking over the Captain's gig and making her fit for the passage to Honolulu. All this seems to reduce the danger of the castaways to the possible assaults of wandering savages—a risk which, considering their geographical situation, may be set down as exceedingly small. On the whole, there is good cause for congratulation in these later and more cheering reports, and we hope soon to have the pleasure of announcing that the crew of the *Saginaw* have arrived in safety at San Francisco.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Senate, yesterday, passed a bill for repealing the income tax by a majority of *one*—not much to spare. It will be seen that several Senators spoke in favor of the tax, one being of opinion that it was not objectionable to the people, but only to the newspapers. He should have reversed this statement. The tax is only objectionable to the newspapers, *because* it is objectionable to the people. There is no necessity for keeping the tax any longer, and as it was never properly levied, and excited much discontent, the sooner a clean sweep is made of it the better. We may fairly hope that the people have now paid their last contribution to the Government under this unpopular impost.

An agreement to report bills for the admission of Colorado and New-Mexico as States is credited to the Senate Committee on Territories. There is no national advantage to be gained by this action, and many obvious disadvantages will result from it. Colorado is in population so much below the established ratio of representation that its admission as a State would be an injustice to more populous States. And the population of New-Mexico, whatever the exact number, is too mixed, and on the whole too inferior, in habits and intelligence, to be intrusted with the dignity and powers of Statehood. The interests to be served by premature admission are in both cases open to grave suspicion.

After the lapse of about twenty months, there has again been received trustworthy intelligence of the continued safety of Dr. LIVINGSTONE. All the absorbing interest of an era of stupendous change has not allowed the civilized world to forget the existence of the intrepid Scotchman who, after spending sixteen years of his life in the service of science and humanity, has already been for more than another five engaged in the hazardous solution of the immemorial problem of geographers, and in the opening up of the mysterious recesses of the African Continent to the light of modern progress. Dr. LIVINGSTONE will find on his return a very different Europe from that he left, but from the Old World as well as the New his final safety will be hailed with a fervid and unanimous enthusiasm such as the great actors on the historical stage can never hope to excite.

Newspaper correspondents who have recently passed through Germany, agree in testifying to the enormous drain of its able-bodied population that has resulted from the present war. One writer decidedly asserts that the anxiety for peace is nearly as great in Germany as in France, and that only among the landed proprietors and the professional classes did he hear any defense of the continued prosecution of the war. Such considerations will, doubtless, be present to the minds of the German leaders at Versailles, and will, it may be hoped, render them disposed to subject France to no unnecessary humiliation, and so drive her to the despairing resort of a desolating and hopeless war of a disorganized populace against a victorious and perfectly-equipped army.

"The ax has been laid to the root of the tree." Dr. WOLFF has received the full measure of the legal penalty attached to his crime, and our City Courts have before them at least one example of the thorough and independent discharge of duty by a public prosecutor and a most righteous award of justice by a City Judge, in relation to a class of offenses which it has been too much their habit to treat with culpable leniency. Let it not be rashly imagined, however, that we have heard the last of WOLFF for the present. Out of the wages of blood he has, like the rest of the villainous fraternity to which he belongs, resources enough to fight every step of the remaining ground that the law allows him. We take the words of Judge BEDFORD to mean exactly what they say, that "all abortionists, be they rich or poor, male or female," will have the same impartial measure of justice meted out to them, "irrespective of influence or consideration," but, remembering the experience of the past, we shall wait to see whether his example and that of District-Attorney FELLOWS is generally imitated, before congratulating the community on the commencement of a greatly-needed work of reform in our local administration of justice.

We congratulate the Working Men's Convention, now in session at Albany, on having drawn up a bill containing three sensible proposals. The first is the abolition of the contract system in the State prisons—a system which all prison reformers have long held to be the most destructive to discipline and the most conducive to official corruption of all the abuses of our penal institutions. The second is to prevent the employment of minors under fourteen years of age, a proposal which with certain restrictions admitting of the admixture of work and education, would prove in practice a real social benefit. The last points to the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics, and provided the working men can see their way to get such an institution established outside of the corrupt control of Tammany, it might fairly be expected to prove of great public value. Otherwise the most obvious course is for the associated trade societies to establish and maintain a department of statistics for themselves.

The Republicans of Connecticut declare that it is the duty of Congress "to refuse all appropriations, direct or indirect, which may be solicited in aid of private schemes and enterprises." Congress sorely needs to be reminded of the demands and expectations of the people upon this subject. The number of subsidizing schemes afloat at Washington has rarely been exceeded. They are for all kinds of projects—notably for steam-ships—and the pretexts urged in their behalf are as plausible as they are various. It is necessary to meet them firmly and impartially. If a beginning is made in the subsidizing line no one knows where the end will be. The only safe policy is that which dictates the rejection of all claims of this sort. Justice to the tax-payers should precede generosity to speculators.

Denmark, according to a cable telegram, is becoming, not unnaturally, apprehensive that the day of the smaller States has almost passed in Europe. The tendency to coalesce of nationalities having kindred ties of race and language, which is one of the best marked of recent history, has, in the main, been beneficial in its influence. There exist, nevertheless, very good reasons, both social and political, for the continued preservation of the minor continental States. One of the most obvious of these is their position as natural barriers between great and ambitious nations, and a consequent diminution of the danger of frontier disputes, and an increase of difficulties in the way of mutual invasion. This forms the great argument of those who advocate the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine, thereby interposing a solid wedge of territory between France and Germany. Another of their advantages is the comparative lightness of taxation, which is a result of their subordinate position and less expensive war establishments. In the case of Belgium and Holland, and to some extent also in that of Denmark, this has helped, in a very remarkable degree, to develop industrial prosperity and social content, and so has greatly aided the cause of civilization, by demonstrating how much military ambition retards national progress.

OBITUARY.

George Ticknor.

Intelligence has been received of the death, in Boston, of probably the most thorough literary scholar which this country has ever produced, Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR. He was born in Boston, on the 1st of August, 1791, and was, therefore, nearly eighty years of age at the time of his death. He received his early education in his native city, and in 1803 entered Dartmouth College, being at the time only twelve years of age. After his graduation, in 1807, he spent three years in classical and literary studies at home, and then turned his attention, for a time, to jurisprudence. The latter study he regarded merely as a part of a general education, and although he was admitted to the Bar in 1813, he never intended to devote himself to the practice of law. Dissatisfied with the degree of learning afforded by the schools of this country at that period, he determined, in 1815, to go abroad and seek a wider culture in the famous universities of Europe, and in an acquaintance with their institutions, their leading men, and the daily life of their great capitals. As a preliminary part of this experience, he spent two years at the University of Gottingen, in Germany, and during the three years following visited London, Edinburgh, Paris, Rome, Madrid and other centres of learning, and traveled extensively in all the countries of southern and western Europe. Wherever he went he made a study of the history, language and literature of the people, and became acquainted with their foremost men of letters and of public affairs. Among those with whom he became intimately acquainted were ROGERS, WORDSWORTH, SOUTHEY, Lord BYRON, Sir WALTER SCOTT, ROSCOE, MACKINTOSH, Lord HOLLAND, GOETHE, SCHLEGEL, Mme. DE STAEL and many others of note in the world of letters. His culture and social position gave him a ready welcome in the highest circles, and his intelligence, affability and many kindly and fascinating qualities made him a favorite wherever he became personally known. A life-size portrait of Sir WALTER SCOTT, which the great poet and novelist caused to be painted expressly as a present to him, has hung in his study in Boston for many years.

During his studies and travels in Europe Mr. TICKNOR made himself thoroughly familiar with the history, language and literature of Germany, France, Spain and Italy. In 1817, before his return to his native land, he was selected to fill the newly-established Professorship at Harvard College, of Modern Languages, Literature and Belles-Lettres. He assumed the duties of that position the following year, and by the zeal which he displayed gave an impulse to that branch of learning which it had never before received in this country, and which has been felt in all our higher institutions of learning down to the present time. The lectures which he gave during the seventeen years of his connection with the University contained in themselves a comprehensive history of the literature which he taught, and were intended by their interesting style and completeness of information to inspire a taste for the careful study of the modern languages. He also superintended the classes and selected teachers of the first order of merit to conduct the various recitations. Some of these he sought out and discovered under peculiar circumstances. One excellent teacher of French had been a political exile, and was picked up in the kitchen of a Boston hotel.

In 1835 Mr. TICKNOR resigned his Professorship, and again set out for Europe, this time accompanied by his family. He had already formed the design of writing a history of Spanish literature, and had collected what an ordinary book-maker would have regarded as ample material. He remained abroad several years, visiting all the most extensive libraries at the different centres of learning, and traveling in all parts of Spain to gather such out-of-the-way knowledge as is only recorded in local history. He visited all the prominent scholars and writers of that country, and they were not few, even at that time, when the public affairs of the nation were degraded to the lowest level, and made a collection of Spanish books, which he brought home with him, probably not equalled in any private library in the world. With his mind stored with all the lore of that once great and chivalric people, and his library filled with the best written and printed material which could be gathered by a faithful personal application to the work, he addressed himself to the task of writing his history. It was completed in 1849, and published simultaneously in New-York and London, in three octavo volumes. It at once took the very foremost rank as a classic in the history of literature. No work has ever appeared which displays a more complete and accurate knowledge of the subject on the part of the writer, a sounder judgment, or more unerring taste, and more elegant and judicious use of criticism. Its merit was at once acknowledged by the best scholars the world over, and nowhere more promptly and more cordially than in Spain; and it is universally regarded as the most thorough, minute and comprehensive work of its kind in existence. It has been translated into Spanish and German, and a carefully revised edition has, within a few years, been brought out in English.

Having accomplished the greatest work of his literary life, Mr. TICKNOR passed his days in Boston amid his books, making occasional contributions to literature, and pursuing the studies which he loved. His mansion, at the head of Park-street, overlooking the historic pleasure-ground of Boston, the Common, and standing nearly opposite the State-house, which the witty poet doctor has immortalised as the "Hub of the Universe," was the centre of the highest culture, and of the choicest literary and social life of the modern Athens. He numbered among his personal friends the leading statesmen, authors and scholars of his time, and it was a witticism of the celebrated THEODORE PARKER that no man could consider himself of any account in the world of Boston, if he was not admitted to Mr. TICKNOR's study. He was not, however, in any sense aristocratic or exclusive. Although he rarely appeared at any public demonstration, and was personally known to few but those who frequented the walks of learning, he sympathized with merit and talent, wherever found, and many a poor student at Harvard can testify to his kindly encouragment, and his friendly interest in his welfare. More substantial aid was also furnished those men struggling against "poverty's unconquerable bar," though the fact was generally known only to the grateful recipients.

One of the most intimate of his literary friends was WM. H. PRESCOTT, the historian. In fact, their relation to each other was rather that of a tender and enthusiastic affection than of friendship, in its ordinary sense, and when PRESCOTT died Mr. TICKNOR wrote the history of his life. It was to him, as he says in the preface, a labor of love, and, as a consequence, it forms one of the mort charming biographies in the language. It was published in 1864, and for a work of its class gained an unusual popularity.

Another distinguished personage with whom he was on the most intimate terms was DANIEL WEBSTER, who for many years held as high a place in the estimation of the people of Massachusetts as it has ever been the fortune of any man to attain among the people with whom he lived. Mr. TICKNOR first met him at Dartmouth College, and, after his removal to Boston, became his intimate personal friend. He was often consulted by Mr. WEBSTER with regard to the public conduct of the latter, and many of the finest speeches of the great New-England orator were submitted to his criticism and revision. He always believed in WEBSTER, even in the closing years of his public life, when he had lost much of the confidence formerly reposed in him by the people of New-England. He was one of the literary executors of the great statesman, and when his nephew and valued friend, Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, who was associated with him in that delicate trust, undertook the task of writing the biography of WEBSTER, his written reminiscences and retentive memory was an ever present help in the work. He took a great personal interest in its progress, and it was submitted to him chapter by chapter for revision or suggestion.

Among his literary labors not already mentioned was an edition of the "Remains" of NATHAN APPLETON HAVEN, with a memoir, a biographical sketch of LAFAYETTE, and numerous critical and historical sketches first published in the *North American Review*.

Mr. TICKNOR was one of the founders and a constant friend of the Public Library of Boston, undoubtedly the best institution of its kind in the country. It was mainly through his representations that it obtained its munificent endowment from the late JOSHUA BATES, and his taste and zealous assistance have contributed largely to the excellence of the collection and the admirable plan on which the library is conducted. His own private collection of standard books is one of the best in the possession of a single individual in the country, and, as already remarked, his library of Spanish literature has probably no equal in the world outside of the royal institutions of Europe.

Until within a few months past, Mr. TICKNOR has enjoyed a remarkable degree of health, and his vigor of mind remained unabated to the last, with the exception of a weakening of his memory, which formerly possessed a wonderful power. His literary success was not showy, but substantial; his personal character was without a blot, and, whether at home or abroad, he was found ever genial and kindly, the friend of the deserving, and the enemy only of what was base or unworthy. He passed away tranquilly amid the circle of his loving friends, and the news of his death will be received with the gentle sorrow and grateful regret ever felt for the great and good who leave the world which they have benefited in the fullness of years and of honors.

Wilhelm Weitling—An Inventor of Prominence—A Remarkable Career.

WILHELM WEITLING, one of the original organizers and leaders of the co-operative trades-union movement, died in this City on Wednesday evening, 24th inst., in the sixty-third year of his age. He was born in the ancient and historical town of Magdeburg, Prussia, on the 5th of October, 1808. His parents were in humble circumstances, and at an early age he learned the tailor's trade, and for some time was employed in his father's shop. While thus engaged he found time to add to his previous common school education by constant reading in his spare hours. In this way he acquired the rudiments of the French and English languages. He was an active thinker, and was constantly planning improvements. The idea of co-operation seems to have been awakened in his mind at that time, from observing the many disadvantages that the poor mechanics and tradesmen labored under in their struggle against the power of capitalists and politicians. After devoting much thought to the matter he removed to Zurich, Switzerland, and without any capital of his own, started a co-operative society and a newspaper—both devoted to freedom and unity in trade, labor, and government.

He at once encountered the enmity of the authorities, who proclaimed him a seditious and dangerous person, and threatened terrible results if he and his associates did not desist from their schemes. The co-operators were unmoved, however, and held regular meetings as usual. While in the midst of one af these, at night, they were surprised by the Police and troops, who burst in the doors, broke up the meeting, and arrested all the members. At the same time the newspaper office was assailed, the presses destroyed, and the type thrown into the lake.

He was imprisoned for two years, and after having served that term, he reorganized the dispersed society. He then formed others successively at the Cities of Berlin and Hamburg. Again he suffered persecution. The Societies were compelled to meet secretly, and he was hunted for, but found secure refuge in a friendly house, where he remained hidden in a vault fourteen days. With Mr. CHARLES J. MULLER (now in this City) and other exiles, he escaped under cover of a dark night to an American ship, and came to this country. At the outbreak of the revolution, in 1848, the two returned to Paris, joined the revolutionists, and rendered valuable service. In 1851 they returned to this country, and WEITLING started a German weekly newspaper called the *Republique der Arbeiter*.

Although he had no capital of his own, and relied upon a moderate co-operative aid of the societies he organized, his subscription list in a month's time reached 8,000. The *Staats Zeitung* then circulated but about 4,000 copies. As an editorial writer and manager he was remarkably successful, until some division among the societies caused disorganization and failure. He was also the leading spirit of a communist colony, which emigrated to Iowa, and finally failed.

For seven years he was Register at Castle Garden. He published two books: *Harmony and Freedom* and *The Gospel for Poor Sinners*, each of which ran through four editions. He received nine different patents for improvements to sewing-machines, among which were the double-stitch, button-hole and embroidery attachments now in general use. From these he never received any benefit. Another patent he had recently taken out for a dress-trimming crimper, upon which he had labored seventeen years. He leaves several other unfinished machines. An unpublished work on astronomy, advancing entirely new ideas as to the relative movements, position, &c., of the earth, sun, moon, and other celestial bodies, is pronounced by competent critics as interesting and worthy of commendation. He has always been a profound student in astronomy, and this manuscript is the fruit of fourteen years of mental toil. At 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning he was struck with paralysis, and died at 7 o'clock in the evening. The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, at his late residence, No. 178 Stanton-street, and it is probable that a large number of the co-operative societies that he founded will attend. He leaves a wife and six children, the eldest only fifteen years of age, in poor circumstances and entirely unprovided for.

WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Bill Repealing the Income Tax in the Senate—The Alabama Claims Question in Committee—Immediate Relief for the Indians—The Steam-ship Subsidy Bills—Civil Service Reform.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate today voted to repeal the income tax after Jan. 1, 1871, by a vote of twenty-six to twenty-five. The debate has been uninteresting, because little or nothing new has been contributed to the subject, either of arguments or facts. Mr. JOHNSTON made a long speech favoring the repeal of all internal taxes, and submitted an amendment to that effect to the pending bill, which failed, of course, as he afterwards failed to vote for the unamended resolution of repeal. A large number of Senators took part in the discussion, the speeches generally being very brief. Messrs. BUCKINGHAM, COLE, CORBETT, FLANAGAN, CONKLING and CARPENTER advocated the repeal; Messrs. MORRILL of Vermont, HOWELL, TIPTON and CRAGIN opposed it. A point urged by several against repeal was that the cry, as Mr. CRAGIN called it, came from the small number who pay the tax and not the body of the people not affected by it. About 4 o'clock a motion to go into Executive Session was voted down, and it being thus evident that a majority of the Senate were determined on a speedy settlement, after the usual number of speeches by those who "did not want to occupy the time of the Senate longer," but "felt constrained to explain the reason for the votes they were about to give," a call of the yeas and nays was ordered. The call was the most interesting proceeding of the day. The yeas led the list for some time, and when thirteen Senators had voted for the resolution only five had voted against it. Then there was a change, and first one side and then the other was ahead. Finally, the call was concluded with a vote of twenty-five. There was the usual pause for those who had not voted at first to record themselves before the declaration of the vote. Mr. CAMERON was the only one to accept the privilege, and he voted "yea," and decided the fate of the resolution. The Senate immediately adjourned, thinking enough was accomplished for one day, and accordingly refusing to go into secret session for the consideration of executive business. The Ways and Means Committee further considered the question of repeal, and received from Commissioner PLEASONTON the promised statistics regarding the amount of tax expected from this source under the law as it now stands. The amount (given in detail elsewhere) is a little over $8,000,000 from personal income, and a little over $4,000,000 from corporations, or $12,500,000 all told. No vote has yet been had in committee.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House considered the *Alabama* Claims bill today, but reached no result. Mr. PARKER, of New-York, counsel for some of the insurance companies, was before the Committee, and made a statement embodying their wishes. The fact that the British Government would gladly settle with each individual claimant if it could have the friendly assent of this Government, and the further fact that many of the claimants are anxious to settle in this way, renders it difficult for Congress to decide that the United States shall not assume these claims. Yet the proposition, which will probably be reported by the Committee, looks only to the appointment of a commission to determine the amount and character of these claims. The matter will be further considered next Monday.

THE INDIANS TO BE FED.

The consideration of the Indian bill was completed in the House today, and the spirit manifested yesterday, viz., to vote any reasonable amount to feed the Indians and keep the peace, was even more apparent. To this end the item for beef and flour for the various tribes of the Dakota Sioux was increased from $985,000 to $1,314,000. The sum of $165,000 was also voted to relieve the immediate necessities of RED CLOUD's band, and other destitute Indians, who have been coming into Fetterman, Laramie, and other military posts, and whose relief the War Department recently provided for by ordering that they be fed from the commissariat of the army until other provision was made. An amendment providing that all expenditures of the Indian Bureau of any amounts exceeding $500 in connection with the Indian service, shall be first approved by the Board of Indian Commissioners, was offered, today, by Mr. BECK, and agreed to.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Pension Appropriation bill was considered by the Senate today, and passed in concurrence. An attempt was made to amend the House bill by increasing the appropriation by the amount necessary to pay the increased pensions, under the bill passed by the Senate a few days since, but the Senate refused to raise the appropriation in anticipation of the concurrence of the House in the bill increasing pensions. The Military Academy Appropriation bill is printed, and the Committee are ready to report to the Senate two other appropriation bills—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and the Post-office. Mr. COLE, who acts as Chairman of the Appropriation Committee in the absence of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, will try to bring the bills before the Senate as fast as they come from the House.

THE STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDY BILLS.

To-morrow is the day set down by the Senate for the consideration of the Steam-ship Subsidy bills, but it would seem doubtful if they are reached, since civil service reform holds its place as unfinished business. The bill which Mr. CONKLING introduced to aid in building twenty steam-ships, has not yet been reported from the Committee of Commerce. That Committee has a special meeting to-morrow morning on the Bill, and it will no doubt be favorably reported.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. SCHURZ holds the floor at 1 o'clock to-morrow on civil service reform. Notice has been given that he will offer the bill that he has drawn as a substitute for Mr. TRUMBULL's bill now before the Senate. This will open up a discussion on the relative merits of the several propositions on the subject, and it may remain before the Senate some time longer.

THE INDIAN BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the Indian Bureau was continued last evening by the examination of Dr. ROBERTS, formerly surgeon in the army, Acting Agent at Cheyenne, who testified in regard to the receipt of cattle at that point. Gen. MYERS, of the Quartermaster's Department, was also examined on the question of the cost of transportation.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL QUESTION.

The House Committees on public Lands and Territories, this morning appointed a subcommittee, with a view to reconcile the differences of the two Committees in relation to the bill to establish an Indian territorial government.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Reconstruction have had no meeting recently. Several propositions on the amnesty question are pending before them.

TRIAL OF CONGRESSMAN BUTLER.

In the Criminal Court today, the trial of Representative R. R. BUTLER, of Tennessee, charged with forgery, commenced.

REVENUE MATTERS.

Commissioner PLEASONTON writes to the Committee of Ways and Means that, in consequence of fermented liquors being put up in half, quarter, third and eighth barrels, while the tax upon an entire barrel, under the existing law is $1, less 7½ per cent., equaling 92½ cents, discrepancies occur in adjusting the accounts of Internal Revenue Collectors, in consequence of the difficulty in disposing of fractional remainders. He recommends that the law be amended, so as to impose a tax of 96 cents on fermented liquors, which figure is capable of being divided into all fractional parts of a barrel, as above stated, without a fractional remainder. Gen. MAX WEBER, Assessor of the Sixth District of New-York, has been appointed a Supervisor of Internal Revenue. His present district has been consolidated with the Fourth Internal Revenue District of New-York, and he will enter upon his duties of Supervisor as soon as he can close up the business of his present office.

Assistant-Assessor CHARLES B. BLACHER, with ten soldiers, made a raid last week on illicit stills in Georgia, and destroyed seven establishments, which were complete in their appointments, and a large quantity of mash, and arrested four of the distillers. The prisoners were held for trial by a United States Commissioner.

IMMIGRATION DURING THE YEAR.

Official returns have been received at the Bureau of Statistics from all but a few small ports, showing that the total number of passengers arrived in the United Stated during the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, was 413,685, of which 354,169 were immigrants. The net immigration for the corresponding period of 1869 was 385,287, showing a decrease, occasioned by the war in Europe, of 31,118 in 1870.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day.

GEO. W. BLACKBURN, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Tennessee; MUNSON H. TREADWELL, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New-York, (Fourth and Sixth consolidated;) MARSHALL B. BLOCK, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-second District of New-York; First Lieut. JOHN R. MCGINNES, to be Captain of the Ordnance Department.

OUR NEXT TWO STATES.

Colorado and Lincoln—Their Resources, Product and Growth—Golden Opportunities—Splendid Enterprises Already Inaugurated—The Present and Future.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 28, 1870.

Among the important bills before Congress in behalf of the Territories, are those for the admission of Colorado and New-Mexico as States. As public attention will be called to the matter, some facts about the growth of these Territories will be of interest. Colorado was set off in 1860 from Kansas and Nebraska. It has an area of 100,000 square miles, and a population according to the census of 39,681. It has 365 miles of railroad within its borders, of which 228 miles were built this year. Its mining product for 1870 foots up $3,750,000, its crops $4,551,000, and its manufactures $1,225,000. The settled portion of the Territory is wholly east of the mountains. A strip of fifty miles wide along the slope, from the northern to the southern border, will take in about all of the peopled and producing parts. It includes the most of Gilpin, Clear Creek, Boulder, Summit, Park, Pueblo, Huerfano, Weld and Arraphoe Counties. All the important mineral developments, the best farms, and the principal towns lie within this belt. Here are Denver, Central City, Georgetown, Black Hawk, Nevada, Idaho, Cariboo, Boulder, Golden, Pueblo, Colorado City, Greeley, Trinidad and Cañon City. The South Platte, with its tributaries, the Big Thompson, Cache La Poudre, Cherry Creek, and the Arkansas, with its numerous branches, are more farmed within this area than over all the rest of their great extent.

PROGRESS DURING THE LAST YEAR.

Colorado has this year taken more steps of substantial progress than in any other year of her existence. There has been a time back in 1861-2 when the population reached sixty thousand. Our census for 1870 shows a loss from that of 1860. The reason is apparent. There have been here the same experiences as in all mining Territories—an unsettled population, fitful, swelling in at the reports of new discoveries, and then surging out for better pay elsewhere, carrying with it all the population and growth of previous years. There are Breckenridge, Buckskin Joe, Fairplay, deserted mining camps, relics of the Pike's Peak excitement, containing, ten years ago, from 2,000 to 10,000 inhabitants each. The lack of transportation, of supplies, the high cost of labor, hostile Indians, all those causes that for most of the time since the organization of this Territory have been operating against its development have gradually been overcome. Starting with 1867, with a population of 30,000, the Territory has been going through its new and permanent growth. The mines have been worked with increasing economy. The best machinery has been introduced. Old mines have been reworked. There is less running for luck. The area over which mining has been carried on this year is not so great as in previous years, but the average results have been far better. Georgetown, the centre of the silver district, has increased some five hundred in population in the twelve months, and has shipped $1,575,000 to the East. Central City, the principal centre for the gold district, has shipped $1,650,000. The placer mines of Summit County have grown into importance, and their yield is placed at $500,000. The new Grand Island District, of which Cariboo is capital, lying in the edge of Boulder County, has in the six months since its discovery yielded $275,000. The South Park mines have turned out richly. The receipts at the Branch Mint at Denver, from all the mines of the Territory, for the year ending Dec. 1, was $1,125,000. It is Gov. MCCOOK's estimate that about one-fourth of the whole product passes through the mint. The rest is sold at the banks, goes out of the Territory by express and private conveyance, and is freighted to Newark and Swansea for separation. The total gold and silver yield in Colorado for the year 1870 then will approximate $4,500,000. New mining interests, hardly noticed heretofore, have this year attained surprising results in Colorado. We refer to coal-mining. Between the South Boulder and Golden the coal-seams cover an area of twenty square miles. Openings have been made in many places, always revealing workable coal in beds from five to sixteen feet in thickness. Throughout the Boulder coal region are valuable deposits of iron ore, consisting of hydrates and red hematites, free from phosphorus, and of the purest kinds, well adapted to the manufacture of steel. The quantity of surface ore is estimated at one hundred thousand tons. Two and one-third tons of wasted ore produce one ton of iron. The locality where these iron mines are found is convenient for limestone, (used as a flux in smelting the ores,) sand for molding, grit stones for building purposes, and fire-clay. The coal is comparatively free from sulphur. Coking works have been established near one of the banks, and at another experiments have been made at smelting the iron ore, which is found to yield from seventy to eighty per cent. of pure metal. The experiments thus far made show that for the production of one ton of pig-iron three tons of the ore, two hundred pounds of limestone, and from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty bushels of clear coal are required. It is estimated that the area over which these iron deposits abound is fifty square miles. The economic importance of this great coal and iron district will be the better realized when we look at the fact that we must go from six hundred to one thousand miles on every side before we find them anywhere so associated and so abundant.

PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL.

How the mining towns of Colorado would get their supplies of bread and beef was solved several seasons back by the ranchmen of the South Platte. These dry acres farm exceedingly well. The crops of 1867 were large enough to supply the wants of the Territory, and since that time they have been exporting grain and produce to the Missouri River towns, to the military stations on the Union and Kansas Pacific Railroads and to the mining regions of Wyoming and Montana. During the past Fall, over 1,000 barrels of Colorado flour has been shipped to Kansas City and St. Louis. It is considered a better quality than that obtained from Southern Illinois wheat, and at Cheyenne, Santa Fé, and even Omaha, where Colorado and States flour are quoted side by side in the market reports, the former is always from $1 50 to $2 per barrel the highest. Dairy products are also important in yield and quality. Step into a Denver grocery and you find the first place in the West where New-York and Vermont butter are set aside. Colorado ranch butter and cheese are premium products, and bring from five to fifteen cents a pound more than any other. The Territory is now self-supplying in the whole range of agriculture, except in fruit, which California and Utah now provide; but trees and vineyards have been begun, and in two years from now there will be enough of this at home. As a sample of farming results we give the value of the products of three counties as gathered from the assessment rolls for this year:

	Grain.	Produce.	Dairy.
Arrapahoe, (Denver)	$580,000	$250,000	$123,000
Jefferson, (Golden)	592,800	197,800	78,000
Boulder, (Boulder City)	215,000	50,000	47,088

In Arrapahoe County there are forty sections of farming land high up away from streams, that are formed by irrigation. The average yield this year has been fifty per cent. better than from the farms in the valleys.

STOCK-RAISING IN COLORADO.

Stock-raising is an important industry in Colorado. The best grazing lands are along the South Platte and its mountain tributaries, and the Arkansas. The latter courses through Southern Colorado, and along its valley the great herds are mostly pastured. They are driven north in the Spring and shipped to Chicago and St. Louis, for beef. A late estimate shows that there are now in the Territory about 250,000 head of cattle and 75,000 sheep. During the past Fall considerable droves were shipped East. A new business has just been inaugurated in Denver, that of shipping dressed beef to Chicago. Three hundred and fifty head were slaughtered the past week and packed into ten cars. The common box-cars were used, with frames set in for hanging up the beef. About two car-loads of wool and ten of hides are shipped East from Denver every month.

RAILROADS.

Three railroads now centre in Denver. The cash receipts of the station are from $45,000 to $55,000 a month, with an increase each month from the time that the first railroad was opened, six months ago. The plans for railroad building another year throughout the territory are on a large scale. The Kansas Pacific, seeking the Arkansas River and New-Mexico trade, talk of building, in the Spring, from Kit Carson to Fort Lyons, sixty miles; also a branch from Denver to Georgetown, forty miles, to secure the mountain trade and to checkmate the Union Pacific, who, at the back of the Colorado Central, are pushing a road up the South Platte from Julesburg, via Greeley and Burlington, furnishing an easy outlet to the East for the mining product, and giving Chicago a cut-off by which she is likely to gather back all the trade which St. Louis stole from her when the Kansas Pacific was opened. And thus, while the Union Pacific is trying to get control of the Colorado trade by building on the very line which was originally staked out for it, the Central Pacific, already "the king-bee" west of the mountains, has its representatives east for money in aid of a project for pushing on from Salt Lake City eastward through Western Colorado, along the Cherokee Trail Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to clasp hands with the Kansas Pacific at Denver, and secure a second outlet to the Missouri River. The building a railroad along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, from Denver to Santa Fé, has been a favorite project in this section of the country for several years. The trade of Denver now reaches twelve million dollars a year. It has become the supply depot for Colorado and a large part of New-Mexico. Freighting teams now carry between four million and five million dollars worth of goods, during the year, to Santa Fé, the Cimmaron and Burro Mines, and the farming settlements along the Rio Grande. To retain and enlarge this trade, and to get ahead of Kansas City and Leavenworth—both of which are pushing their railroad enterprises toward Santa Fé—the merchants of Denver have considered the plan of building to Santa Fé, via Pueblo and Trinidad, 430 miles.

RESOURCES OF NEW-MEXICO.

New-Mexico has an area of 115,000 square miles, about twice as large as the State of New-York, and her population, according to the census just taken, is 114,000, of which 86,000 are whites, and the remainder Indians and half-breeds. The Territory is divided into thirteen counties, the most thickly settled being Santa Fé, Grant, Taos, Colfax, San Miguel, Mora and Bernalillo. There are three judicial districts. The Territorial Governor is WILLAM A. PILE, formerly Representative in Congress from the St. Louis District, Missouri. The military Department is under command of Major-Gen. GEO. W. GETTY, District Commander. The Delegate to Congress is Hon. JOSE FRANCISCO CHAVES, a native of New-Mexico. The Judiciary is composed of Chief-Justice Judge PALEN, of New-York; Judge JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, and Judge WATERS, of Missouri. The Territorial Legislature consists of a Council and House of Representatives, the former having eight members and the latter fifteen. The sessions are biennial.

SANTA FE AND OTHER PLACES.

Santa Fé, the capital, built mostly of one-story adobe houses, contains about 6,000 inhabitants, mostly Mexicans and Indians. Here upon the Plains, in the heart of our worst civilization, is an American city 300 years old. When our Pilgrim fathers were shivering through their first Winter, Santa Fé was forty years old. Here are the descendants of the old Castilians whose prowess made illustrious the reign of FERDINAND and ISABELLA a decayed, decaying town, hostile to progress, and so much unlike anything in America that one feels a stranger in a strange land. Seventy miles south is Albuquerque, younger, but with all the signs of ignorance and sloth. Here is the rich valley of the Rio Grande, stretching through the territory north and south, gathering within its area nine-tenths of the whole population, its splendid acres untilled, except to supply the scant wants of the settlers. Traders, farmers, mechanics, with no ambition to build up, occupying a Territory equal in resources to Colorado, sit listlessly, "joined to their idols," never roused to energy except to keep out Americans and progress. But even the Mexicans are beginning to realize that "old things are passed away." Since the beginning of 1868, capital in the hands of intelligent labor has taken possession of some of the best mines and farming lands. Americans and English are swarming in. Even the towns are brushing up. Santa Fé is beginning life again. Albuquerque, Los Vegas, Mora, Elizabethtown and Cimmaron are looking ahead, while Ralston and Silver City owe almost their entire growth to the past year.

HIDDEN TREASURES.

The resources of New-Mexico are not well understood. The hostility of the Mexican and Indian population has prevented explorations and developments. Until the past year but little was known except what had been gathered from the several surveys for continental railroads. Even now almost the entire region west of the Rio Grande remains a sealed book. The mining regions now being developed lie in the headwaters of the Canadian and Rio Pecos Rivers along the Raton mountains and between them and the Rio Grande. Within this area of twenty square miles are the Cimmaron, Burro and Placiere mining regions, the Vermejo, Moreno, Mora, Gallisteo, and Taos Valleys—the developed gold, silver, iron, and coal region of New Mexico. The centres of the gold district are Elizabethtown, Maxwell's, Cimmaron, Los Vegas, and Taos; of the silver district, Ralston and Silver City. Coal, iron, lead, copper, and gypsum, have been found in abundance at various places over this area. At Vegas we found gypsum used for building purposes. The footings of the mineral product for the year are about as follows: Cimmaron mines, $350,000; Grant County, including Burro and Placiere Mountains, $425,000; Taos and other districts, $214,000. Total, $989,000. This result is nearly double that of last year.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXTENSIVE FARMING.

The opportunities for extensive farming and grazing in New-Mexico are becoming realized. The product at this time is barely sufficient to supply its own sparse population, but from the progress made this year it is evident that there will be great gain. The valleys of the Rio Grande, Mora and Taos show the best crops, and afford the best grazing. Irrigation is more generally resorted to than in Colorado, the cost on large bodies of land averaging not over a dollar per acre. A local paper, urging the opportunities for stock-raising in Colfax County, gives the following paragraph, which will apply equally to other portions of the Territory:

"The climate is subject to no sudden changes; the rich valleys possess an almost inexhaustible supply of pasturage; water is pure and plenty, and the expense of housing in the Winter months is unnecessary. Stock can graze out all year round, and constantly improve in condition. And our climate is so equable and healthy that cattle are subject to no diseases."

RAILROADS AND WHAT THEY WILL BRING.

New-Mexico is without railroads. With their advent its growth will be materially hastened. The Southern Pacific Railroad is surveyed through the lower border of the Territory. The Kansas Pacific will pass through the northwestern part, the Denver and Albuquerque will open the valley of the Rio Grande. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and the Kansas City and Santa Fé Roads are now in process of construction through Kansas, their ultimate object being to reach the heart of New-Mexico. All these plans will, in time, be carried out. They will do more to civilize the Territory than any other agency. They will people its plains and mountains, develop its mines and farming lands, introduce manufactures, commerce, and all the elements of growth. The Indians will go to their reservations. A new and energetic population will take their place. With the seven hundred miles of railroad that these projects promise her we may look for great things in the future of the territory. Whether the work of admission is completed this year or next, Colorado and New-Mexico are doubtless to be the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth States.

STATISTICS.

A careful estimate, compiled from the records and assessment rolls of the two Territories, gives the following statistics of population, products, revenue, &c.:

	Colorado.	New Mexico.
Population	39,681	114,000
Mining products, 1870	$3,750,000	$989,000
Aricultural products	4,551,000	1,575,000
Lumber	1,110,000	630,000
Manufactures	1,225,000	535,000
Value of Cattle	950,000	425,000
Revenue receipts	34,658	28,000

J. A. B.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

BENEVOLENT CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL.

The vocal and instrumental concert in aid of the funds of the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans, given at Steinway Hall last evening, attracted, in spite of the storm, an audience of fair dimensions. Mme. MARIE SEEBACH lent the aid of her talent to the influence of an exceedingly fine programme, and recited HEBBEL's ballads of "Schön Hedwig" and "Der Haideknabe" with great effect. Miss MARIE KREBS played CHOPIN's polonaise, in A flat, and LISZT's "Lucia" with her usual finish. The clear and expressive execution of Miss FERNANDE TEDESCA was never made more conspicuous than by that young lady's performance of DAVID's variations on a theme by MOZART, and of VIEUXTEMPS' "Fantaisie Brillante" last night. The other artists were Mme. KREBS-MICHALESI, Mr. FREDERICK STEINS and Mr. WM. CANDIDUS, three well-known artists. Mr. L. DACHAUER presided at the organ.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Vol. XLI.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, An Illustrated Journal of Civilization. Vol. XIV.
HARPER'S BAZAR, A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction.

The handsome and substantial volumes whose titles stand at the head of this article, may be fairly regarded as representing the present state of American periodical literature, and its emancipation from its earlier dependence upon that of England. When the first number of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* was issued, but little more than twenty years ago, a considerable portion of its contents was drawn, like that of its American contemporaries, from foreign magazines. The task of "judicious selection" was then an important part of an American editor's duties; in England it was characterized by a less agreeable phrase. A few years sufficed, however, to change the aspect of affairs. The number of American authors capable of supplying magazinable matter rapidly increased, and their productions gradually took the place of the foreign selections. It is now many years since American editors relied for their most interesting matter upon the pages of English and French periodicals. As an example of the thoroughness of this emancipation, we may state that the greater part of the reading matter of *Harper's Magazine* is from the pens of native authors, only about twenty-five pages out of the 160 composing each number being supplied from abroad. This portion is generally in the form of serial stories, which are in all cases purchased from the authors or their representatives at liberal prices. The magazine is thus entirely made up of original matter, while the great preponderance of native writing in its pages gives it a claim to rank among the foremost representatives of a very important branch of American literature.

It was the design of the founders of this magazine to make it the vehicle of literary instruction and amusement for the mass of American readers; and its success is in great part owing, no doubt, to the constancy with which this end has been kept in view by those who have been intrusted with its management. Holding a position of its own in periodical literature, it always furnishes the sort of reading required by men of average culture and education. The great variety of its contents is another element of popularity. One class of readers is attracted by the illustrated articles of information, travel and adventure; another by the shorter stories, of which each number always contains several; others are especially interested in the genial chat of the "Easy Chair;" others in the wit and humor of the "Editor's Drawer;" and others again in the "Scientific Record." For those who delight in pictures, each number of the magazine contains four illustrated sheets, of sixty-four pages. These are printed slowly, and with great care, and are sent to press at least three months before their appearance in the magazine. The circulation of *Harper's Magazine* is now, we learn, over 130,000 per month. Each number contains 160 pages and 165,000 words. The paper for each monthly edition weighs thirty-two and one-half tons. The cost of the engravings for each number is, on an average, $2,500; that of the literary work, aside from regular salaries, about $2,000.

The first number of *Harper's Weekly* was issued on the first of January, 1857. Originally intended to be a pictorial record of noteworthy events occurring in every part of the world, as well as a popular medium of popular information and amusement, it has become, without losing these features, a very powerful organ of political opinion. Its leading articles on domestic and foreign questions and political events are distinguished by weight of argument and force of style, while never offensive in tone nor transcending the limits of cultivated journalism. The plan on which it is conducted necessitates the reliance upon foreign sources for the illustration of events occurring in Europe and other parts of the Old World, although original sketches, sent from abroad, are frequently engraved for its pages; and some of the best pictures it has given have been from the pencils of American artists. Among these we may mention the powerful political cartoons of Mr. NAST, to which we have frequently called the attention of our readers, and which, for several years, have been a prominent feature in the paper.

The circulation of *Harper's Weekly* averages 120,000 per week, and it has sometimes, during periods of great excitement, reached the enormous figure of 250,000. To supply its regular edition fifteen tons of white paper are consumed every week, or 780 tons per annum. The average weekly cost of engraving is $600, or $30,000 per annum, and the cost of drawing on the block is about the same, exclusive of the salaries of artists regularly attached to the office.

The third and latest of the periodicals published by the HARPERS, the *Bazar*, was suggested by a stray number of the Berlin fashion paper of the same name which accidentally fell under their notice. *Harper's Bazar* is, however, nearly double the size of its German prototype, and is more richly illustrated. It is exclusively a journal for family reading, and politics never intrude upon its columns. The circulation of this paper is 100,000 per week. The weight of paper used every week is 12½ tons, or 650 tons per annum. Among the pleasant features of the *Bazar* is a series of social essays from the pen of Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, under the general heading of "Manners Upon the Road," which treat of many topics of social interest in the graceful and agreeable style, and with the apt facility of illustration, which are so characteristic of the "Easy Chair."

The HARPERS may well be proud of their periodicals, upon which the reading public of America has so emphatically set the seal of its approval; and though it would be easy to criticise, and suggest changes, as for example, in the matter of the shorter magazine stories, which too often fall below the standard of the English, and in regard to the transfer of so many English engravings to the *Weekly*, to the exclusion of original illustrations;—it must still be acknowledged that all three are managed with admirable skill, and fully deserve their wide-spread popularity.

"Our Dumb Animals"—Work Laid Out for the Illinois Humane Society—Mr. Angell's Plan.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 23.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Humane Society, held at No. 154 Washington-street, on Saturday afternoon last, GEO. T. ANGELL, Esq., President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, submitted to the Directors the following proposed plan of operations for the Illinois Society:

PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

1. Rent an office, where complaints may be entered, &c. Employ an able man as Secretary with a clerk, and one or two officers to investigate and prosecute complaints. Judging from the experience of the Massachusetts Society, I should say that probably about 1,000 complaints of cruelties in the city and at the stock yards would have to be investigated in the course of the first year, and perhaps 100 of them prosecuted. The Secretary would have to get the Society incorporated; procure some amendments to the law; appoint an agent or two in each county to look after its enforcement, and perhaps 100 Vice-Presidents (as the Massachusetts Society has done,) to represent the Society in different parts of the State.
2. Arrange to have all abandoned animals taken care of or killed, and the stray, starving dogs carried to some place, kept for a few days for owners, then sold or given away, or killed with carbonic acid gas, as in Philadelphia.
3. Petition for watering-troughs for animals like those in Eastern cities.
4. Induce men (if possible) to stand at bridges, tunnels, &c., with spare horses, to assist heavily-loaded teams for a small compensation.
5. Get more stringent laws for the inspection of meats sold in the city.
6. Show railway companies that they can make more money by altering their cattle-cars, so as to carry a less number to a car, without cruelty; and show shippers that the shrinkage saved will much more than pay the increased price of transportation.
7. Show that the treatment of calves in bleeding and transportation injures their meat, and get the practice changed.
8. Show horse-car companies that the present system of over-loading is unprofitable to stockholders, and how it can be improved by adopting a system practiced in Europe.
9. Gradually diminish and abate a great variety of cruelties to animals now practised, and which it would require considerable space and time to enumerate.

ITS EDUCATIONAL WORK.

1. Print, once a month, a small paper, like that of the Massachusetts society, filled principally with interesting humane stories and literature designed for the children; but containing matter suited for the Press, clergy, and educational men, and other matter suited for distribution among people having to do with domestic animals; this paper to be sent to all members of the society, children included, to the clergy, Press, educational men, magistrates, members of the Legislature, teachers, teachers' conventions, and subscribers generally, including in the latter class, so far as possible, Sunday and other schools.
2. Print, annually, large card almanacs, as they do in England, containing humane cuts and teachings, to be put up in school-houses, railway depots, etc.
3. Give prizes (as they do in England), annually, to the pupil in each advanced school who shall write the best essay on kindness to animals, and have the prize essays read in the schools.
4. Give, at the annual meeting, other prizes and medals (as they do in France) to persons who, during the year shall have performed distinguished acts of humanity.
5. Arrange to have the best humane literature put in school reading books, and humane songs in school singing books.
6. Get an act of the Legislature, making it the duty of teachers to give humane instruction in the schools.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The Sunday edition of the daily NEW-YORK TIMES is now the best family paper, and the most attractive to the general reader, published in the City.

It contains all the foreign and domestic news of the day in an intelligent form, and without being "padded out" by sensational head lines, and comments introduced in New-York.

It gives a full and complete summary of European news received by the latest mails, and carefully prepared for this paper.

The most interesting topics in the week's exchanges are described in the "Notes and Comments," which have for some time been a special feature of the journal.

There is always at least one attractive story in each issue, and very often two, besides copious LITERARY SELECTIONS, from the best books and magazines, adapted to the taste of all classes of readers. In these extracts, as in all other departments of the journal, care is taken that nothing shall appear which may not be read by young and old of both sexes.

A new and popular series of original articles has lately been commenced, under the title of

"ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES."

The first consisted of a sketch of the people who travel by the night-cars of New-York City, and the second described many well-known characters or scenes which may be met with in the streets at night. The third contained a picture of the Chinese and negro quarters of the City. The fourth, to be published on SUNDAY next, will consist of SKETCHES IN THE EAST—descriptions of native life in India, how rich natives live, native women, and other features of Indian life. These "Rambles" will generally be amid local scenes, but now and then the reader will be asked to travel further afield for the sake of variety.

Other original articles are also given in each number of the Sunday edition of the TIMES. In next Sunday's issue, an able and pleasing writer will discourse agreeably on HOTEL DETECTIVES,—Their quiet and unobtrusive ways,—Value of their services,—How effectually the property of guests is protected,—Some hotel mysteries explained, &c. And another will constitute some interesting notes on certain streets and localities in New-York.

There is more to read in this paper, and a greater variety of carefully prepared original matter, than in any other publication issued in the City.

See the copy for Sunday next as a specimen.

Advertisers will find this the best medium for bringing their notices under the attention of families.

Among many criticisms of this journal lately published, are the following:

From the Commercial Advertiser.

THE TIMES' SUNDAY EDITION.

The Sunday edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES has become one of the best papers published in the City. Two weeks ago a new feature was introduced, which promises to be exceedingly interesting. Under the title of "Isaac Idler's Rambles," a lively and vigorous writer has undertaken to tell the story of what he sees after dark in New-York, and his sketches are singularly graphic. The third chapter, to appear to-morrow, will describe a visit to the Chinese, Italian, and negro quarters of the City. The general literary selections of the TIMES also make its Sunday issue attractive to all classes of readers.

From the Evening Mail.

A MODEL SUNDAY PAPER.

The variety of interesting topics that are to be discussed in that paper, and the attractiveness of the titles of literary and miscellaneous articles will strike the most cursory reader. But those who have read the Sunday issues of the TIMES need not to be reminded of the fact that they are richly worth buying. They are free from the sensational and otherwise objectionable features that are too common in Sunday papers, and they contain a most judicious and pleasing selection of the best things in current periodical literature, excellent stories, able discussions of social, moral, and religious questions, and fresh and lively pictures of most interesting phases of life in the Metropolis. The paper is a model of good arrangement and of good taste, and presents nothing that should be kept out from the family circle, while it has something to please all healthy tastes. Among the recent new features of the TIMES in its Sunday issues is a series of papers entitled "Isaac Idler's Rambles," which have especially struck us by their ease and naturalness of style, and by their graphic portrayals of singular characters and scenes in this City. The writer, whoever he may be, has struck a rich vein, which he knows how to work with signal ability. Another of these interesting papers will appear to-morrow. We predict that it alone will be worth more than the price of the paper to any reader.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

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MARRIED

FISHER—LORD.—On Wednesday evening, 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James O. Rogers, of West Brighton, Staten Island, JAMES WATSON FISHER, formerly of Newburg, N. Y., to FANNIE, daughter of Hezekiah B. Lord, of this City. No cards.

WEED—FORD.—At Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. G. Fuller, Mr. C. FREDERICK WEED, of New-York, to Miss MARY ADELAIDE FORD, daughter of E. M. Ford, Esq.

DIED.

CHESBROUGH.—At Chicago, on the 24th inst., S. SHEPARD CHESBROUGH, son of L. B. Chesbrough.

Funeral services on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st. at 11¼ and 12 M.; return, 3:20 P. M., via New-Jersey Central Railroad.

FEARING.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 24, HARRIET RICHMOND, widow of the late Daniel B. Fearing.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 73 5th-av., on Friday next, at 10½ A. M.

HYRE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday morning, Jan. 26, JANE M., widow of Walter E. Hyre and daughter of the late Isaac Heyer, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence at Hackensack, on Monday, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Chambers-st. at 9 A. M. for Hackensack. Will be buried at Second-avenue Cemetery. Will leave foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock P. M. for cemetery.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, 25th January, at her residence, No. 338 Jay-st., MARY, widow of the late John J. Johnson, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 28th inst., from St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., corner Willoughby.

KETCHAM.—At Babylon, L. I., on Jan. 25, after a lingering illness, ANGELINE, wife of Elvin F. Ketcham, aged 63 years.

Funeral from her late residence, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock.

MORGAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, AUGUSTUS MORGAN.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RUSSEL.—Suddenly, A. T. RUSSEL, in the 61st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, Jan. 25, at the residence of W. P. Humbert, Plainfield, N. J., MARY ANN SCOTT, formerly of Litchfield, Conn., in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral at Litchfield, Saturday morning, 28th inst.

SMITH.—At Orange, N. J., on the 25th inst., BENJAMIN E. SMITH, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral on Saturday, 28th inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of his father, S. P. Smith, Esq., High-st., No. 4 Park-terrace, Orange, N. J. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

THOMPSON.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 26, WILLIAM C., son of Anna E. and the late G. J. S. Thompson, in the 18th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, John Mortimer, Jr., No. 264 5th-av., on Saturday afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 28, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 6½ A. M., on THURSDAY, at 8 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 8½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Jan. 27. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,264.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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AT $3 50 PER ANNUM.
JOHN G. LIVINGSTON, Editor.

This magazine has already attained a high position among the serial publications of the day, and is gradually and steadily working its way into the affections and good wishes of the Southern people in every section of the land. It is high-toned and elevating in its character, its design being to foster and promote literature in the South, and to offer to our people a medium through which they may be enabled to communicate their thoughts and feelings, and also to show to the world that the South, however poor she may be in worldly wealth, is abundantly rich in the possession of many of the best authors and scholars of the age, and it will be the object and design of the XIX CENTURY to bring prominently forward the most deserving and able writers that can be found in the Southern country.

The XIX CENTURY entered upon the Fourth Volume of its existence with the December number, with brighter prospects and stronger hopes than ever, and while thankful for the very liberal support which has been accorded to it from its first appearance, would request its many friends and admirers to use their individual efforts to increase its circulation and extend the sphere of its usefulness, until it shall reach every fireside and household in the land.

The following well-known writers will continue to enrich the pages of the XIX CENTURY: L. VIRGINIA FRENCH, Hon. B. F. PERRY, Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, Hon. C. P. CULVER, Hon. A. W. DILLARD, "BARTON GREY," Miss SALLIE EOLA RENAN, HENRY CLEVELAND, "PERSONNE," "ELZEY HAY," JULIA PLEASANTS, MARY WALSINGHAM, Miss NELLIE MARSHALL, IDA RAYMOND, and many others whose names are wellknown to literature.

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THE PRESIDENT AND MR. MOTLEY,
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EUROPEAN NOTES, by Rev. Dr. RIDGAWAY.
THE OTHER SIDE. (A new version of the Grant and Cox difficulty,) an important paper by "One Who Knows."
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A VETERAN ABOLITIONIST.

The Late Thomas Garrett, of Delaware—Devotion of His Life to the Anti-Slavery Cause—Repeated Aid to Runaway Slaves.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* gives a long and interesting sketch of the life of THOS. GARRETT, the veteran Abolitionist, who, as already stated in the TIMES, died in that city on Wednesday, at the age of eighty-one. The *Commercial* says that on Tuesday he was found to be sinking very rapidly. Just before midnight, he commenced to speak, and some of those in attendance went close to his bed-side. He was evidently in some pain, and said: "It is all peace, peace, peace, but no rest this side of the river." He then breathed calmly on for some time. About half an hour later, one of those in attendance ceased to hear his breathing, and, bending over him, found that his soul had fled. He retained a good deal of his strength through his illness, and was able to get up from his bed every day with the assistance of one person. From the sketch we quote further, as follows:

His business career was one of vicissitude, but generally and ultimately successful, for he made the whole of the comfortable competence of which he died possessed after he was sixty years of age. While in the beginning of his business career as an iron merchant in this city, a wealthy rival house attempted to crush him, by reducing prices of iron to cost, but Mr. GARRETT, nothing dismayed, employed another person to attend his store, put on his leather apron, took to his anvil, and, in the prosecution of his trade as an edge-tool maker, prepared to support himself as long as this ruinous rivalry was kept up. His competitor saw that no amount of rivalry could crush a man thus self-supporting, and gave up the effort.

Of course, THOMAS GARRETT is best known for his labors in behalf of the abolition of slavery, and as a practical and effective worker for emancipation, long before the nation commenced the work of liberation and justice. Born a Quaker, he held with simple trust the faith of the Society, and never wavered in his conviction that his Father had called him to work in the cause to which he devoted himself. His attention was first directed to the iniquity of slavery while he was a young man of twenty-four or twenty-five. He returned one day to his father's house, after a brief absence, and found the family dismayed and indignant at the kidnapping of a colored woman in their employ. THOMAS immediately resolved to follow the kidnappers, and started in pursuit. He found them, and, we believe, secured the woman's release. During this ride, as he afterward assured his friends, he felt the iniquity and abomination of slavery borne in upon his mind so strongly as to appal him, and from this time forward he never failed to assist any fugitive from slavery on the way to freedom. In course of time his house became known as one of the refuges for fugitives. The sentiment of this community was at that time bitterly averse to any word or effort against slavery, and Mr. GARRETT had but half a dozen friends who stood by him. He continued his labors for years, helping all who came to him, and making no concealment of his readiness to do so. His firmness and courage slowly won others, first to admire and then to assist him, and the little band of faithful workers, of which he was chief, gradually enlarged and included in its number men of all ranks and differing creeds, and singular as it may seem, even numbering some ardent Democrats in its ranks. He has, in conversation with the present writer and others, frequently acknowledged the valuable services of two Roman Catholics, of Irish birth, still living in this city, who were ever faithful to him, and will now be among those who most earnestly mourn his decease.

His efforts, of course, brought him much persecution and annoyance, but never culminated in anything really serious, until about the year 1846 or 1847. He then met, at New-Castle, a man, woman, and six children, from down on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The man was free, the woman had been a slave, and while in slavery had had by her husband two children. She was then set free, and afterward had four children. The whole party ran away. They traveled several days, and finally reached Middletown, late at night, where they were taken in, fed and cared for by JOHN HUNN, a wealthy Quaker. They were watched, however, by some persons in that section, who followed them, arrested them, and sent them to New-Castle, to jail. The Sheriff and his daughter were anti-slavery people, and wrote to Mr. GARRETT to come over. He went over, had an interview, found from their statement that four of the party were undoubtedly free, and returned to this city. On the following day, he and United States Senator WALES went over and had the party taken before Judge BOOTH, on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge BOOTH decided that there was no evidence on which to hold them, that in the absence of evidence the presumption was always in favor of freedom, and discharged them.

Mr. GARRETT then said, here is this woman with a babe at her breast, the child suffering from a white swelling on its leg, is there any impropriety in my getting a carriage and helping them over to Wilmington? Judge BOOTH responded certainly not. Mr. GARRETT then hired the carriage, but gave the driver distinctly to understand that he only paid for the woman and the young children, the rest might walk. They all got in, however, and finally escaped, of course the two children born in slavery among the rest.

Six weeks afterward the slaveholders followed them, and incited, it is said, by the COCHRANS and JAS. A. BAYARD, commenced a suit against Mr. GARRETT, claiming all the fugitives as slaves. Mr. GARRETT's friends claim that the jury was packed to secure an adverse verdict. The trial came on before Chief-Justice TANEY and Judge HALL, in the May term (1848) of the United States Court, sitting at New-Castle, BAYARD representing the prosecutors, and WALES the defendant. There were four trials in all, lasting three days. The juries awarded even heavier damages than the plaintiffs claimed, and the judgments swept away every dollar of his property.

When the trials were concluded Mr. GARRETT arose, the Court being adjourned, made a speech of an hour to the large crowd in the Court-room, in the course of which he declared his intention to redouble his exertions, so help him God. His bold assertion was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses, and at the conclusion of his speech one of the jurors who had convicted him strode across the benches, grasped his hand and begged his forgiveness.

Mr. GARRETT kept his pledge, and redoubled his exertions. The trial advertised him, and such was the demand on him for shelter that he was compelled to put another story on his back buildings. His friends helped him to start again in business, and commencing anew in his sixtieth year with nothing, he again amassed a handsome competence, generously contributing all the while to every work in behalf of the down-trodden blacks or his suffering fellow-men of any color.

In time the war came, and, as he remarked, the nation went into the business by the wholesale, so he quit his retail operations, having, after he commenced to keep a record, helped off over 2,700 slaves, and no inconsiderable number before that time. In time, too, he came to be honored instead of execrated for his noble efforts. Wilmington became an abolition city, and for once at least a prophet was not without honor in his own city. Mr. GARRETT continued his interest in every reform up to his last illness, and probably his last appearance in any public capacity, was as President of a woman suffrage meeting, in the City Hall, a few months ago, which was addressed by JULIA WARD HOWE, LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

He lived to see the realization of his hopes for universal freedom, and in April last, on the occasion of the great parade of the colored people in this city, he was carried through our streets in an open barouche, surrounded by the men in whose behalf he had labored so faithfully, and the guards around his carriage carrying banners with the inscription "Our Moses." He was beloved almost to adoration by his dusky-hued friends, and in the dark days of the beginning of the war, which every Wilmingtonian will remember with a shudder, in those days of doubt, confusion and suspicion, without his knowledge or consent, THOMAS GARRETT's house was constantly surrounded and watched by faithful black men, resolved that, come weal come woe to them, no harm should come to the benefactor of their race.

Further About the Cold Weather in Canada and its Effects.

From the Quebec Mercury, Jan. 23.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that today the weather has been colder than that experienced for the last ten years. At Mount Pleasant, at 7 o'clock, with a keen northerly wind blowing, the thermometer stood at 42° below zero, while at the Citadel at the same hour it fell as low as 44°, at Cataraqui 38°, at Hamwood, St. Foy, to 40°. During the day it fluctuated between 34° and 28° below. The wind has veered round to the south since noon, so that some slight change at least may be looked for. Yesterday at noon the thermometer was about 12° below zero, but the cold was very severe owing to the keen north wind, and fell to 16° below zero at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the General Hospital. It was impossible today, from the lower part of the city, to distinguish anything on the other side of the river, on account of the dense vapor arising from the water, but the steamers ran as usual.

In the midst of this intense cold we find most people moving about as usual, and many even susceptible of Summer's changes, do not seem much incommoded by today's frosty but clear, bright sunny weather. The fairest belles were met in John-street, and one of those ladies devoted to charity's errands, made even a more extended tour than usual among the abodes of the poor, the cold and the hungry. School-boys going across the high lands got their ears, noses and cheeks frozen, and will no doubt long remember the day. The pliant board roofs on the house-tops, and the planking on galleries and sidewalks were shrinking hard during the night, and the bursting asunder of their icy coverings produced many loud reports during the darkness, and are marked by the usual crevices noticeable in daylight by pedestrians on the streets.

Owing to the proximity of the River St. Lawrence, the temperature in the city does not go so low as it does a mile or more inland, so that our records do not likely give the lowest degree yet reached.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Fifty Thousand Dollar Gift of Mr. Tweed and His Statue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As there is much being said and published about the munificent gift of fifty thousand dollars by Mr. TWEED, and the statue of him which it is proposed to erect, I would like to say a word regarding both in your valuable paper.

Very many good men doubt if that sum has actually been given bona fide to the poor, as represented. But, if it has, we all know that it has been given from political motives, and not from any feelings of sympathy for the poor, beyond a political sense. We all know how Mr. TWEED came to have so much money to give away, and I would suggest that he constitute Messrs. ROBERTS, ASTOR and others of his "whitewashing committee" a committee, place in their hands nine millions nine hundred thousand dollars of the ten millions he is said to be worth, and empower them to pay such money back to those taxpayers who have footed his tax bills for the last ten years, in proportion to the tax each has paid. In this way the poor would be greatly benefited and many thousands of our tax payers would get what belongs to them.

As to his statue, I am in favor of having it placed in the Central Park. I want it there for the benefit of future generations. It is very important for those having sons growing up that they should be taught to respect the laws and frown upon every man in public life who commits, as Mr. TWEED has, offenses of the gravest character. And as he has done more to corrupt our politics than any man who has ever lived in this country, has become rich from public plunder, it is fitting and just that his statue should occupy a conspicuous place in our City, that we may take our sons by the hand, lead them before the image of this man, and say to them: "This is the man whose life has been one of political corruption, the head of the worst set of men who have ever governed in any civil capacity; tell them that this man and his band were greater enemies of our Government than BENEDICT ARNOLD or JEFF. DAVIS, and warn them that to live such lives is to become loathed of every honest man in the community." By all means let his statue be erected, for there will be a grand moral in it.

ANTI-TWEED.

Street Openings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps I can answer "M.," who asks for light as to the Park-place extension.

The lots within 100 feet of Park-place are assessed for this improvement at a greater rate than those more distant. Hence, No. 233 Broadway is assessed almost twice as much as No. 231. The principle of assessing property benefited by a street opening, is to graduate the charge according to the relative distance of the premises from the line of the improvement.

It is evident to those who have studied this Park-place extension, that it is an improvement desired by nobody interested, except two or three wealthy land-owners holding the fee of two blocks on Robinson-street, and that your correspondent and others are deeply aggrieved by the assessments in this matter.

I would suggest that there is an ample remedy. The Commissioners have not yet presented their report for confirmation, but propose so to do on Tuesday next. If the parties aggrieved be on hand at Judge CARDOZO's Court-room at 9½ on that day, they may protect themselves through counsel. If not, they cannot fairly complain of injustice. The property-owners interested have been singularly apathetic; it is a pity, as the proceedings should be closely and thoroughly watched.

Yours respectfully, A CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1871.

Central and Hudson Stock.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen Mr. RUFUS HATCH's circulars, and as an owner of some Central and Hudson stock, I want to see what comes next.

I know a man who put $25,000 into the Utica and Schenectady Railroad stock, which is a link of the Central and Hudson; he has put all the dividends into Central stock and bonds, and the present value of his investment is about $250,000. He put $10,000 at the same time into real estate, and has supported his family from the income derived thence. The real estate now is worth over $500,000. Is he not fairly entitled to the advance on his railroad stock, which is mostly real estate? You could not buy the right of way and real estate owned by the Central and Hudson, in the cities through which they pass, for a hundred times the original cost. To whom does that advance belong if not to the stockholders?

A good farmer will buy a farm that has had a bad tenant at a low price, and put it in order and double its productions, and sell it for twice its original cost. Now Mr. VANDERBILT has put Central and Hudson in order, and he don't want to sell, and the stockholders are satisfied with the result. G. J. A.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871.

THE TOMBS OF EX-PRESIDENTS.

A Proposition Respecting the Hermitage in the Tennessee Legislature.

From the Nashville Union and American, Jan. 24.

A bill pending in the House of Representatives authorizing the Governor to sell certain real estate belonging to the State, including the Hermitage property, at the instance of Mr. FLEMING, of Knox, was amended, so as to except the Hermitage Homestead, and 250 acres of land surrounding and contiguous thereto. The amendment also donates the excepted grounds to Mrs. ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., for her natural life, and at her death vests it in the State in fee simple. If the bill is passed, we trust this provision will be retained in it, and that Mrs. JACKSON will not be disturbed, during her life, in the peaceful occupation of a home in which centre all her affections, and around which cluster all the dear memories of her heart, both of joy and sorrow. As the adopted child of the old hero, it was hers in youth: and now, in age and widowhood, it would be worse than cruel to turn her forth, and place the tomb of ANDREW JACKSON and the graves of her husband and children in the possession of strangers. Every feeling of admiration of the dead and sympathy for the living would protest against such an act. If the State needs money, it does not need it to that extent; for no money could atone for such heartlessness. Besides, the land thus excepted from sale will be worth more to the State at the death of Mrs. JACKSON than it could possibly realize now.

The proposition of Mr. FLEMING should be the unanimous voice of the General Assembly, and the survivor of a house that has shed so much lustre on the American name and character should be left to dress the mounds, and cherish the ashes of the dead in peace.

The Grave of William Henry Harrison—Description of its Surroundings.

From the Cleveland Herald, Jan. 24.

In the Legislature of this State a few days since Mr. YEATMAN, of Hamilton, introduced a bill providing for the accepting of a deed of the land which contains the tomb of Gen. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, and for improving and beautifying the same. A short description of the place and its surroundings may therefore be of interest, especially to those who have never visited the spot.

North Bend is in the extreme south-western corner of Ohio, being merely a flag and coaling station, where the Ohio and Mississippi and the Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroads diverge. It is sixteen miles from Cincinnati, and three miles from the Indiana line. The old homestead of Gen. HARRISON is quite near the station-house. Thence he was called to the State Legislature, and by an overwhelming majority to the Presidential chair. The career of the hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames needs no mention here. His reputation is not local but national, and the great West owes an immense debt of gratitude to the defender of its borders. And how have these obligations been fulfilled? Across the railroads already mentioned and about one-fourth of a mile from the homestead, is a knoll that rises perhaps one hundred feet above the river. This was, for many years, the General's choice as his last resting-place. The view from the summit is a grand one. At your feet is the Ohio—the beautiful river—which here makes a double bend, and can be seen for miles in either direction. Upon the other side of the knoll can be traced in the distance the course of the Miami before it enters the Ohio four miles below. Almost upon the summit of this knoll is the vault that contains all that is mortal of Gen. HARRISON. It is of plain brick, with a rough board door, and is covered with turf and weeds. Such is the resting-place of the only President Ohio ever gave to the nation. As seen from the river the tomb presents a striking appearance, even in its rude state. It is to be hoped the present effort will be successful, and that a more fitting memorial will adorn the last resting-place of the worthy hero.

Death of an Eminent Texas Statesman and Patriot.

From the San Antonio Herald, Jan. 15.

It is with profound regret that we announce the death of Don JOSE ANTONIO NAVARRO, the venerable citizen, the revered patriot, and the honest man, who expired at his residence in this city, on yesterday (Saturday) morning, 14th inst., at 1¼ o'clock, aged seventy-six years.

To none of her greatest statesmen, nor to her many eminent patriots, is Texas more indebted for her existence as a Republic, than Don JOSE ANTONIO NAVARRO, who ever retiring in his manners, but ever firm and unflinching, and always honest, unselfish and unswerving in his devotion to the course of Texan independence, proved in his support a tower of strength. He lived and died a thorough and consistent Democrat, a noble exemplar, who, though gathered to his fathers in the fullness of age, yet his death has caused the deepest sorrow throughout the community, and his memory will be cherished with the fondest regard.

THE LAST OF "COUNT JOHANNES."

The Sequel to His Story About the Nathan Murder—Alleged Attempt at Conspiracy—Jeopardizing a Man's Life for the $49,000 Reward—Motion to Disbar the Offender.

The sensation caused by the sentence of WOLFF, the child-murderer, yesterday, at the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, had no sooner subsided, than fresh excitement, by the dénouement of an alleged conspiracy on the part of lawyer JONES in connection with his recent silly canard about the discovery of the NATHAN murderer. The man whom he accused of the crime was JAMES HUGHES, who was arrested a short time ago on a charge of larceny of money and for whom he claimed to act as counsel. The Grand Jury, when they came to examine lawyer JONES' charges threw them aside as so much "rot." On being called to the bar of the Court, yesterday, HUGHES entered a plea of guilty to the indictment against him, after which Mr. MCCLELLAND, his counsel, proceeded to read the following remarkable affidavit:

DETAILS OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

The People *vs.* JAMES HUGHES—*City and County of New-York, ss:* ALBERT F. CRAIG, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is acquainted with JAS. HUGHES, the defendant herein; that said acquaintance commenced on the 24th day of January, 1871, in the City Prison of this City, wherein this deponent and the said HUGHES were then and are now confined; that this deponent is well acquainted with an individual named E. G. HOWE, who was confined in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, where this deponent was also confined from May 21 until Dec. 20, 1870; that this deponent is acquainted with an individual calling and styling himself "George the Count Johannes," whose name, as deponent has been informed and believes, is plain GEORGE JONES, from the fact that he has seen the said GEORGE JONES in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island in company with the said E. G. HOWE, and conversing with him (HOWE) in the month of September, 1870; further, this deponent says that he saw the said GEORGE JONES, alias "George the Count Johannes," engaged in conversation with the said E. G. HOWE on divers and different occasions in said Penitentiary; that the said HOWE made a confidant of this deponent, and the said HOWE intended, upon their release, to proceed together to California. That the said E. G. HOWE disclosed to deponent the object of these frequent conversations and conferences with the said GEORGE JONES, alias "George the Count Johannes." That the said HOWE told this deponent that he (E. G. HOWE) and the said "Count Johannes" were "putting up a job," to use his language, to secure the large reward of $49,000 which had been offered by the authorities for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of BENJAMIN NATHAN. That the said "Count Johannes" had announced through the public Press that he was the Chairman of a vigilance committee, and desired any information leading to the arrest and conviction of the assassin of said BENJAMIN NATHAN. That the said E. G. HOWE further informed this deponent that he had told the said "Count" that he (HOWE) could furnish proofs which would fasten the crime upon one JAMES HUGHES, (with whom he, HOWE, had quarreled shortly before,) and notwithstanding he knew and was convinced of the falsity of the statement he had made to the said "Count." That the said HOWE further informed this deponent that he had intimated as much to the said "Count," but the said "Count" had enjoined the said HOWE to strict silence and secrecy, as otherwise the said reward of $49,000 could not be secured. That the said HOWE still further informed this deponent that the said "Count" had told him (HOWE) that if he, the said HOWE, would stand by what he had said, that it would be an easy matter to convict the said HUGHES of the murder of Mr. NATHAN, owing to the excited condition of the public mind about this terrible tragedy, and thus secure this aforementioned reward, which was to be divided between the said HOWE and the "Count." That this deponent remonstrated with the said HOWE about the enormity and atrocity of such a frightful conspiracy, when the said HOWE coolly informed this deponent that he (HOWE) and the said "Count" would do anything for money, and in order to secure the said reward.

Deponent further says that the said HOWE and the aforementioned "Count" had kept up a clandestine correspondence until the release of this deponent, as he was informed by the said HOWE, and that on his deponent's departure from said Penitentiary in consequence of the expiration of his term of imprisonment, at the request of the said HOWE, he carried a note or letter from the said HOWE addressed to the "Count Johannes," and delivered the same personally to the said "Count," in this City.

This deponent solemnly avers that he has made this affidavit without any solicitation from the said JAMES HUGHES or his counsel, or any person whatever, and in order to reveal an infamous conspiracy against the life of the said HUGHES, and to expose to this Court and the public the baseness, duplicity and monstrous fraud of GEORGE JONES, alias "George the Count Johannes." ALBERT FELIX CRAIG.

At the conclusion of the reading of the affidavit, Mr. ROCHE, associate counsel for HUGHES, addressed the Court as follows:

Under the directions of the senior counsel in this case HUGHES has pleaded guilty, and, of course, we are deprived of any matter of defense. I believe that at the time of this man's arrest he had a good defense, and ever since, by your Honor's direction, I have interested myself in his behalf. I favored for a time the idea of going to trial. Mr. MCCLELLAND overruled me, however, and rightly, I am inclined to think, in view of the terrible attack made on HUGHES by the man who was hired to defend him, but did not do so. Our defense would have depended on the impression made upon the jury by a review of certain circumstances that would have at least thrown doubt on his guilt. All possibility of urging these considerations was precluded by the great prejudice cast on him by his nominal counsel, GEORGE JONES, whose words to your Honor, in presence of the jurymen unacquainted with his character, would have had the effect on a trial, of casting discredit on all the evidence that could be adduced in favor of HUGHES. In view of the forced pleading which has been put in here, knowing that your Honor is ever ready, notwithstanding outside pressure, to do even the most friendless ample justice, and also in view of a request which I shall have occasion to make after the final disposition of this case, I ask that your Honor be as lenient as possible toward this man.

The Judge then sent the prisoner to State Prison for one year. HUGHES' offense consisted of having swindled THOS. J. OWENS, of No. 132 Front-street, out of $50. The latter had a valuable minature stolen from his trunk while on his way last Summer from Lake Mohopac to his sister's residence in this City, and advertised a reward for its return. He received a letter from HUGHES, whom he meet by appointment, and who took him to a pawnbroker's shop in Chatham-street, where, as he claimed, the lost miniature was to be found. HUGHES, under pretense of redeeming it, obtained $50 from Mr. OWENS, and then decamped out of a rear door in the store.

MOTION TO DISBAR JONES.

At the conclusion of HUGHES' sentence, yesterday, Mr. ROCHE suggested the propriety of having the action of lawyer JONES in the case presented to the General Term of the Supreme Court, with a view of having his name stricken from the roll of attorneys and counselors.

Two Men Shot in a Liquor-Saloon.

HENRY J. CAMPBELL, of No. 6 Morris-street, became involved in a quarrel, yesterday, with MATTHEW BURNS, a Civil Court marshal, in the liquor-saloon, No. 80 Greenwich-street, when BURNS produced a revolver and shot his opponent in the left elbow. JOHN DEVLIN, the bar-keeper, interferred to separate the combatants, when he was himself shot by BURNS, the bullet grazing his left shoulder, causing a slight wound. BURNS was immediately arrested by a Fourth Ward policeman, and subsequently arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, who discharged the prisoner, as neither of the wounded men would prefer a complaint. Their motive did not appear, however, and all three left the Court apparently reconciled.

The Duff Murder at New-Brunswick—Trial of Walter Griffin Concluded.

The Griffin murder trial, at New-Brunswick, which was commenced on Tuesday, was concluded last evening. A large crowd was in attendance at the Court-house from the beginning of the trial till its close. The testimony introduced yesterday by Mr. LUDLOW, counsel for the prisoner, although it did not materially shake the evidence for the prosecution, raised such doubts in the minds of the jurymen that they compromised upon a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. The verdict was returned at 5 o'clock last evening, upon the rendering of which the Court adjourned.

Serious and Singular Fire in Church-street—A Charge of Arson.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred on the fourth floor of No. 199 Church-street, which, with the third and fifth floors, was occupied by HEIMAN GERSHAL, manufacturer of cloaks and mantillas. All of his stock was on the fourth floor, and was totally destroyed, causing a loss estimated at $20,000, upon which was the following insurance; Commonwealth, $2,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $10,000; Market, $5,000; Mechanics' and Traders', $2,000—making a total of $19,000. The fire was so suspicious in its character that ADOLPH GERSHAL, a brother of the proprietor, was arrested on suspicion of arson, and the case is under investigation by Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON. GERSHAL explains the fact of the stock being all upon one floor by saying that he had removed it there to make room for new stock he was about to receive. Another singular circumstance of the disaster is that the building, which is owned by MORGAN JONES, was injured only to the extent of $100.

A FAMILY FEUD.

A Writ of Ne Exeat in the Case of Heath and Hughes Issued by the Supreme Court—A Quarrel About Some Madison-Avenue Property.

An application was made yesterday before Judge SUTHERLAND, sitting at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, on the affidavits of Mrs. MARY E. HUGHES and her husband, THOS. W. B. HUGHES, for a writ of *ne exeat* to be issued against Mrs. HEATH, the mother of the former. The circumstances of this case are somewhat peculiar. A suit was brought some time ago, (as reported at the time in these columns,) in the equity branch of this Court by Mrs. HUGHES and her husband against Mrs. MARY M. HEATH and her husband, ASHAEL HEATH, for the purpose of compelling the defendants to convey to Mrs. HUGHES the house and lot known as No. 312 Madison-avenue, which is now valued at $40,000. The wife of Mr. HUGHES is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HEATH, and Mr. HEATH and Mr. HUGHES were for a time copartners, doing business in this City as brokers. For a reason satisfactory to himself, Mr. HUGHES conveyed the property, No. 312 Madison-avenue, some years ago, to his mother-in-law, Mrs. HEATH, with the understanding that the same was to be re-conveyed to the daughter, Mrs. HUGHES. The latter conveyance not having been made, an action was brought to compel it. The case was tried in October last, before Judge BARNARD, at Special Term, a full report of which appeared in the TIMES. Judge BARNARD has given no decision as yet, but some of the parties believe that they have knowledge as to what the judgment of the Court will be. Mr. HEATH, the father-in-law, and Mr. HUGHES, the son-in-law, while doing business together, had a very serious quarrel. Hence it is that Mr. HEATH will not consent to a reconveyance of the Madison-avenue property to his daughter MARY. The affidavits show that the old gentleman says that before he will consent to a reconveyance he will expend all the property of which he is possessed. He insists that his son-in-law has wronged him out of a large sum, and he will not compromise the affair in any way. Mr. HEATH purchased a ticket for his wife for the steamer *Aleppo*, which was to sail from this port yesterday for Europe, with the view, as the Hughes party say, of avoiding the order of the Court, which it was supposed would compel Mrs. HEATH to reconvey the property to her daughter. Hence the application for a writ of *ne exeat* to prevent her from leaving the country. Judge SUTHERLAND granted the writ and directed that the party be held to bail in $40,000. Mrs. Heath states that she has been acting under the compulsion of her husband, and that it was her wish that the property should be reconveyed to the daughter.

City Missions—A Month's Good Work.

On Monday evening the City Mission held its monthly meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street. Statements were made by several of the missionaries showing the happy results of their beneficent labors in the reclamation of drunkards, in gathering children under instruction, in opening missions for strangers, seamen, wayfarers, &c. Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, adverted to the early history of church and mission work in New-York, and the support the City Mission had always received from the First Church, and gave a general view of the operations of the Society for the month. Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS spoke of the City Mission as the picket-guard of the army of Christ, looking after the guerrillas and bushwhackers, and illustrated how by kindness and tact the hardest may be won. Rev. Dr. PAXTON, pastor of the church, said: I must add a few words of commendation to this very important cause. Do not let our familiarity with the facts of the vice and poverty and crime of our City deaden our sensibilities, or lead us to relax our efforts as hopeless. I am satisfied that love is an agency admirably qualified to deal with this grave subject. There is no one among us that is not deeply interested in the welfare of our City, and there should be no lack of means for sustaining and extending a Society that is accomplishing such a vast amount of good. I rejoice in this visit of the City Mission to our church, and I am always ready to do all I can to further its interests. I think the annual report, proposed by the Secretary, is a most valuable document, and should be read by every one who would be informed of Christian work in New-York. Among the figures of the month's work we note as follows; 40 missionaries, making 11,564 visits; 7 Mission chapels, in which are held 500 services; 4 Mission Sunday-schools, caring for 1,200 children; 8 Temperance Societies and 4,000 members; 2 lodging-houses and reading-rooms, giving 2,000 lodgings and meals, and having 500 readers; 200 families and 1,000 persons aided and $500 cash distributed, beside clothing, fuel and food.

The Fenian War Equipments—Another Heavy Verdict in Favor of the Shippers.

In the case of HERMAN FUNKE *vs.* The New-York Mutual Insurance Company, tried before Judge FREEDMAN in the Superior Court, a verdict was rendered by the jury yesterday in favor of the plaintiff for $14,155 50. This is the last of the numerous cases arising out of the loss of the *Samuel T. Keys*, on a voyage to Mexico, loaded with war equipments, a large portion of which was purchased from the officers of the Fenian organization, and all of which cases, except one, were decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The severe storm of yesterday (Jan. 26) seriously interrupted all classes of business, and real estate, in common with the others, experienced the effect. The Exchange, in consequence, was but slimly attended, and but little business was transacted. The executor's sale of property belonging to the Cipriaut estate, which was advertised to take place, was adjourned by the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & Co., until Thursday next, the 2d prox., this course being deemed judicious, although most of those present were in attendance on account of this auction. Messrs. LUDLOW & Co. also postponed the sale of the Reade-street property, No. 141, also announced to be made, until the same day of the Cipriaut auction.

Notwithstanding the storm, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. proceeded with their executor's sale, comprising property located on Sixth-avenue and West Fourteenth-street respectively, belonging to the estate of JOHN MANSFIELD, deceased. The following is the result of the transaction: Four-story high-stoop brick house and lot located on the south side of Fourteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, known as No. 118, lot 25x103.3; sold to H. HENRIQUES for $29,000. Three-story brick house and lot situated on the east side of Sixth-avenue, between Waverley-place and Eighth-street, known as No. 80, lot 22.9x80; sold to J. D. LEWIS for $18,600. The last-named house is leased until May 1, 1874, at the rental of $1,700 per annum. The prices realized are low, and the property would undoubtedly have brought higher figures, had a larger number of persons been present at the sale. Nothing further of interest occurred at the Exchange. For today one or two legal sales are noticed, but it is not probable that much additional business will be transacted during the week.

At private sale, new lots of desirable City property are advertised by STANLEY DAY, No. 111 Broadway, and by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway. BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-street, offer several valuable tracts of land at Yonkers, in Westchester County, and Mr. DAY also calls attention to a large lot of suburban property, all eligibly located, which he offers at reasonable figures.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Jan. 26, '71.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4-story brick house and lot, s. s., No. 118 West 14th-st., 250 ft. w. of 6th-av., lot 25x103.3	$29,000
3-story brick house and lot, e. s., No. 80 6th-av., 45.6 ft. n. of Waverley-place, lot 22.9x80	18,600

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of High-st., 31.2x100	$2,000
Herbert-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of William-st., 25x100	1,500
Herkimer-st. and Schenectady-av., s.w. corner, 40x100 Herkimer-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Schenectady-av., 40x100	10,000
Huntington-st., 110 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 20.1x100, h. and l.	3,500
Leonard st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 20x100 h. and l.	5,000
Mill-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x87	1,500
Prospect-st., s. s., 89.10 ft. e. of Fulton-av., 30x58.9	nom.
Smith-st., w. s., 67 ft. n. of Mill-st., 3x40	200
Smith-st., n. s., 50 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 25x100	9,000
Varet-st., n. s., lot No. 30, Wall & Richardson's map, Bushwick, 25x100	775
Warren-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Flatbush road, 25x92.8	250
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 295 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x100	4,000
1st and North 4th sts., s. e. corner, 100x125, ½ part 2d and North 4th sts., w. corner, 99.10x275, ½ part 1st-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of North 3d-st., 21.9x303.4, ½ part	30,000
2d-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. of North 13th-st., 100x300	11,000
2d and North 13th sts., n. corner, 100x225	7,200
20th-st., n. e. s., 385 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 25x100, husband to wife	2,000
38th-st., n. e. s., 156 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.2	600
Eldert-av., e. s., 250.7 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 25x100	200
Evergreen-av. and Adams-st., westerly corner, 51.7x33.8x48.4	3,000
Franklin-av., s. s., 450 ft. w. of Chester-av., 25x200	545
Stuyvesant-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Gates-av., 18.9x100	2,800
5th-av. and 22d-st., northerly corner, 20.2x80	8,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

McWhorter and Elm sts., s. e. corner, 25x95	$5,000
Houston-st., w. s., 646 ft. s. of Hamburgh-place, 22x85	1,850
High-st., w. s., 268 ft. s. of Bloomfield-av., 30x97	1,400
Ward-st., e. s., 143 ft. n. of Hamilton-st., 19.6x100	5,500
Quarry-st., s. s., adjoining W. King's, 71.8x90	2,000
Parker-st., w. s., 34 ft. n. of W. Reeves', 17x150	2,000
Elm-st., s. s., 175 ft. of Mulberry-st., 25x92	8,400

South Orange.

Valley-st., s. e. s., adjoining C. Lums', 37.6x100	$4,200
Academy-st., s. e. s., 125 ft. s. w. of 3d-st., 50x150	750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.
CHAS. MACRAE.
No. 70 Cedar-st., corner of Nassau.

CENTRAL PARK AND BOULEVARD LOTS.—Also, lots on 5th and 8th avs. lots, opposite the Central Park; lots also on the avenues north and south of the Central Park; also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park; also, desirable lots, singly or in plots, for immediate improvement or for investment. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON Broadway, Bowery, West Broadway, Broome, Grand, Spring, Prince, Houston, Bleecker, Amity sts., among them will be found some valuable corners. Also, property on Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Laurens or South 5th-av., Sullivan and Thompson sts., and on all the principal avenues and streets. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK dwelling on 12th-st., near 4th-av., with all conveniences and modern improvements, 25 by about 50 ft., and 2-story extension, 20x15; lot 25 by 106; to be seen by permits only, by applying to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CANAL-STREET property, viz., No. 401 Canal-st., with No. 3 Thompson-st., forming an L, and Nos. 409, 411 and 413 Canal-st. If sold before Feb. 1, possession May, 1871; if after Feb. 1, possession May, 1872. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A CHOICE 5TH-AV. CORNER, BETWEEN 28th and 40th sts., 30x100; stone house; built to order for the owner's own use. Such a location and width house is rarely to be met with; price reasonable. Have several from $50,000 up. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses, north side of 57th-st., about 100 feet east of 11th-av. Apply at the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st.

$15,500.—A DESIRABLE, NEWLY-furnished house, No. 345 West 31st-st. A good location, in very good order, and cheap. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, in 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. For particulars and permit apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—For sale, one of the finest houses in the street, 22.6 feet front by 65x100; at a bargain. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

$32,000.—A CHOICE PLOT, AND lays well, south-east corner 1st-av. and 29th-st., 100x100; a good investment. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY, NO. 125 MERCER-st.; lot 25x100, with three-story brick building; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH-AV., NO. 71 WEST 11th-st., a small house, at good value. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

DWELLING-HOUSES AND LOTS ON 5th, Madison avs. and on the principal streets for sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment house on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; good cellar; 12 rooms, including bath-room, &c., all in good order. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MANUFACTURERS ATTENTION.

Water-power—For sale mill sites and water-power; from thirty to 250 horse-power; situated in New-Jersey, on the New-Midland Railroad, with station on the property; distant from the City only about an hour—with never-failing supply of water, as the drouth of the present season has fully tested and proved; the location for mills and manufactories is unsurpassed. For particular information apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale, on North Shore, Staten Island, ten minutes from landings, three-story and basement frame-house in perfect order; fourteen rooms, (seven bedrooms,) gas, bath, hot and cold water throughout, water-closet, range, furnace, stationary tubs, &c., with ten acres in lawn, garden with variety of choicest fruits, stable, coach-house, cow-house, and hennery; stream of water on boundary of property. The situation is attractive and healthy, with large frontage on Main-av. to the shore. Can be had with or without the furniture. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale on north shore Staten Island, ten minutes from landing, situation high and healthy, with extensive views, substantial stone house, commodious and in perfect order, containing eleven rooms and pantries, besides basement, kitchen, laundry, &c., with three acres garden, and fruits of all kinds, stable, carriage-house, hennery, &c. Price $21,000. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class residence at Stamford, Conn., five minutes' walk from depot; house frame, three stories, fourteen rooms above the basement; speaking-tubes, gas, marble mantels, servants' stairs, &c.; two acres, with garden and fruits; stable and carriage-house. Will be sold a bargain, or exchanged for good paying tenement property in the City. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—House, modern-built, commodious and in good order, with stable and over twelve lots of ground, within five minutes' walk of Port Richmond (Staten Island) Landing; will be exchanged for house in Brooklyn, well located and not heavily mortgaged. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR house in the City, difference in cash, very attractive place at Bergen Point, N. J.; house frame; modern built, with all conveniences of a City house; situated on the water, with water-right and frontage on two streets; stable, carriage-house and large lot. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, five minutes from landing, with flagged walks, house with ten rooms, in good order; on corner, with over seven lots of ground; bargain at $6,500. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—In Westchester County, one mile from Kensico depot, or two miles and a half from Tarrytown; house, barn and out-buildings. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWNE, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO STEAM-SHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.—A plot of ground, with water front of 450 feet, at Hoboken, for sale or to lease for a term of years. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

$5,500.—ORANGE, N. J., CLINTON-st., near Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY—To let or lease—to be altered.—The north-east corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., 28 by 115, residence of the late Jacob Cram, will be immediately converted into a bank or store, and be arranged to suit a tenant who may contract for the same, or the first floor and basement. Apply within ten days to MICHAEL COLEMAN, Tax Office, No. 32 Chambers-st. HENRY K. BULL, Trustee.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment of No. 254 Broadway, opposite City Hall, now occupied by the Allentown and Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies; possession Feb. 1. Apply to HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 254 Broadway.

AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER of Murray-st., over the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, the entire second floor to lease by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. STORES TO LET.—TWO stores, 80 feet deep, No. 164 5th-av., west side, near 22d-st. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

I AM ABOUT ISSUING MY SPRING list of City houses for sale and to let; property placed in my hands will receive prompt attention; no charge unless a purchaser or tenant is furnished through my agency. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A 5TH-AV. house, not less than 27 feet front; also, one from 19 to 21 feet front. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—IN BOND-STREET, a house suitable for business purposes at low rent. Address, stating locality and terms, A. J. MCCAY, Box No. 6,753 Post-office.

SMALL STORE WANTED—OR PART of a store, suitable for a light business, above 14th-st. Address Room No. 22, No. 14 West 28th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE CHEAPEST BUSINESS property in this City—the new first-class five-story iron-front store, 25x75, No. 147 Spring-st., just west of Broadway, on a lease of three years; $4,500 and Croton tax, per year. R. WILLIAMSON, Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

SEVERAL CHOICE FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—34th, 35th, 38th, 50th, with possession. Those wishing to rent their houses will please send them in; houses are now wanted. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR one, two or three years; house and furniture new and in perfect order; situated in 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE, NO. 238 East 28th-st.; four rooms and kitchen, closets, gas, water, &c.; rent, $30 per month. Apply to E. F. ROGERS, No. 239 East 27th-st.

TO LET, FOR TWO OR THREE years, four-story brown-stone house, No. 61 West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; thoroughly furnished. Apply on the premises, from 11 to 2.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON NASSAU, PINE, AND LIBERTY STS.—Also, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip, six-sixteenths in ships of the "Black Ball" line, and land in Monroe County, Penn.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of the estate of A. J. Cipriaut, deceased, the following valuable property, viz.:

No. 73 NASSAU-ST.—West side, adjoining the north-westerly corner of John-st., four-story brick store; lot about 26 feet 3 inches by 72 feet 6 inches.

No. 11 PINE-ST.—South side, between Broadway and Nassau-st., five-story and basement marble-front building; lot about 23 feet 9 inches by 73 feet 9 inches.

No. 43 LIBERTY-ST.—North side, about 100 feet east of Nassau-st., four-story brick store; lot about 27 by 73 feet.

$2,890.—Scrip of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, certificates of 1863, 1869, and 1870.

Also, the said A. J. Cipriaut's interest in the following ships of the "Black Ball" line:

Two-sixteenths in ship *Great Western*; 1-16 in ship *James Foster, Jr.*; 1-16 in ship *Harvest Queen*; 2-16 in ship *Neptune*.

Also, 404 acres, 111 perches of land in Barret (formerly Price) Township, Monroe County, Penn.

JOHN A. DIX,
HENRY DE B. ROUTH,
Executors of A. J. Cipriaut, deceased.

Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York—MALTBY G. LANE, plaintiff, against CATHARINE WAGNER and PHILIP WAGNER, her husband, and WILLIAM H. PAYNE, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action on the 21st day of November, 1870, I, the undersigned referee, appointed in and by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury, auctioneers, the following-described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land (with the dwelling-house thereon erected) situate in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, distant one hundred and five feet westerly from the south-west corner of Fifty-ninth-street and the Second-avenue; thence running southerly, and parallel to the Second-avenue, one hundred feet and four inches; thence running westerly, on a line parallel to said Fifty-ninth-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, and on a line parallel to Second-avenue, one hundred feet and four inches, to the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street; thence easterly along the said southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1871. GEORGE W. HARDIE, Referee.

C. W. VAN VOORHIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York. ja14-2aw3wS&W*

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriaut, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.

Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

N. B.—Adjourned on account of the severe storm until THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1871.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 27, at 11 o'clock, within their store—

50 frails Dates.
100 kegs Almeria Grapes, landing.
134 boxes Figs.
100 bbls. French Plums.
500 boxes Malaga Raisins.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River, 3,540 boxes fresh Messina Oranges, 900 boxes Lemons, cargo *America* from Messina.

F. BISHOPRICK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—ON THE PREMISES, NO. 32 Tiffany-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., of FRIDAY, Jan. 27, 1871, all the machinery and personal property in the building, consisting in part of 60-horse power engine, two 50-horse tubular boilers, steam-pump shafting, pullies, belting, three 4-foot and one 3-foot French burr stone mills, office furniture, and scales, &c.; also three horses, two carriages, and sleigh, two wagons, one cart, &c., &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of January, A. D. 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT D. BISHOP, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room No. 3, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of January, A. D., 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK SPEYER and ABRAHAM SPEYER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D., 1871, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
Of the City of New-York,
No. 336 Broadway,

Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND TEXAS BEEF PRESERVING COMPANY—Formerly at No. 44 East 23d-st., are now prepared to supply the trade and shipping at wholesale with their very superior canned roast beef, in pieces or chopped. Office, 16 Cedar-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPEL.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—LOST, COUPONS FOR Jan. 1, 1871, of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company, Nos. 92, 2,628, 2,629, 2,631, 2,632, 2,658, 2,659, 2,660. The above reward will be paid to any person returning the same to No. 110 Broadway, room No. 13. All persons are cautioned against receiving them, as payment has been stopped.
JAN. 25, 1871.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

TWINES, &C.

J. C. TODD, MANUFACTURER OF WOOL TWINE, JUTE ROPE, BAGGING, &C.—For sale in large or small quantities, at the lowest market price. Samples may be seen and orders taken at the office of TODD & RAFFERTY, No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York; or, at the factory, at Paterson, N. J.
J. C. TODD.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy, and has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 250 West 18th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 156 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and is a good meat and pastry cook; no objection to the country; has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 110 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds nice French and English cooking; is capable of getting up party dinners; has good reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELligent girl, to do cooking, or general house-work; is a competent, economical and reliable servant, good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDed woman, about 30, a situation as superior chamber-maid or parlor-maid; is a splendid fine washer and ironer; French fluting, box fluting or laundress; five and three years' City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress, or nurse and seamstress; experienced nurse; excellent seamstress; can cut and fit, operate on machine, and all kinds of fine sewing; will make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has good City recommendations; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, and fine washing or laundress; excellent chamber-maid and waitress and laundress; highly recommended; five years' City references; prefers the country; will take a City place. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse for an invalid, monthly nurse, or assistant housekeeper; is a good seamstress; any situation of trust desired; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with the washing; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., toy-store.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Scotch (Protestant) young woman, a situation as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; good seamstress and experienced nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; good references. Call at 325 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman as cook, washer and ironer; also, a young girl as waitress and chambermaid; best of references; City or country. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A neat, honest, sober and efficient woman; well recommended from her last place; no washing; salary expected, $20. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or waitress and chamber-maid, in a small private family, by a young, neat, industrious girl. Best City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a strong, competent girl, understanding thoroughly her business; good City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, understanding French and American cooking; best references. Call at No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMber-work and washing, or chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Call at 227 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND plain sewer, or would assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 163 East 44th-st., top floor.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GERMAN PERSON wishes a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 290 6th-av., corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress in a private family; understands quilting and fitting dresses, or would assist as lady's maid; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call for one week at No. 123 West 24th-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 419 East 12th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress, or to take charge of a child, by a young person, in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address No. 145 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; baking and pastry; all kinds of desserts; good references. Call at No. 477 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as children's maid; is a good sewer and operator. Address M. B., No. 341 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as waitress in a first-class private family; has best City reference. Call at 145 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

SIMMS' OFFICE, NO. 541 6TH-AV., SUPplies colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at short notice; farm hands direct from the South; man and wife at hand.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a Scotchman, who thoroughly understands his business; married, no incumbrance; nothing but a first-class place will be attended to. Address J. S., Box No. 130 Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man around a gentleman's house by a very steady and industrious colored man; understands the care of horse-driving, plain gardening and milking; is willing to be generally useful; indoor as waiter, or will do anything; a valuable man. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR useful man on a gentleman's place by a sober, industrious man; understands care of horses, driving, plain gardening, milking, &c.; is willing and not afraid of work; will hire for moderate wages. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, the man as coachman and groom; has thirty years' experience; the wife as first-class cook in all its branches; English Protestants; together or separate; City or country; best of City references. Can be seen or address COOK, No. 886 8th-av., corner of 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN AN OFFICE or store by a boy thirteen years old, who lives with his parents; is well up in figures, and writes a good hand. Address F. P., in care of D. K. D., No. 38 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY a respectable young man, who has lived in the best City families, and has excellent recommendations. Apply or address for two days G. DAILY, No. 114 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiterman, highly recommended, a situation in a private family. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man of long experience; strictly temperate; first-class City reference. Address B. C., No. 45 West 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BUTLER IN A private family, by a single young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference. Address T. C., No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter, English; has personal references. Address A. D., 590 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

HELP WANTED.

FARMER WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE and experienced man to take charge of a farm on Long Island by the 1st of March next; must be Protestant with the best of references. Apply to Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, St. Luke's Hospital, 54th-st. and 5th-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress and chamber-maid in a small private family; must be neat and obliging; best of City references required. Call at No. 15 West 48th-st.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY IN A WHOLEsale house, a smart, active lad of about 15; one living with his parents in the City preferred. Address D., Post-office Box No. 5,933.

WANTED—A JOURNALIST OF EXPERIence and good talents to assist as editor on a City paper, principally for news and condensation; he must be temperate and industrious. Apply to MOSES B. MACLAY, No. 2 Nassau st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as laundress in a private family; must thoroughly understand her business. Apply, with City references, at No. 30 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE COOKING and washing of a family of seven persons; she must have good City references; no other need apply; wages $15 a month. Call at No. 413 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD VARNISH-MAKER; good wages and steady work to one who understands his business. Inquire in paint-store, No. 111 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT AS SEAMstress, and to assist with chamber-work and fine ironing. Apply at No. 483 5th-av., from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

A BOY WANTED FOR OFFICE AND store work. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TIDY GERMAN OR AMERIcan girl as nurse, and to assist with plain sewing. Apply, with references, at No. 261 West 11th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
India	Sat., Jan. 28	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 25
Europa	Sat., Feb. 4	Iowa	Wed., Feb. 1
Caledonia	Sat., Feb. 11	Ismailia	Wed., Feb. 8
Anglia	Sat., Feb. 18	Acadia	Wed., Feb. 22
Australia	Sat., Feb. 25	Iowa	Wed., Mar. 8
Columbia	Sat., Mar. 4	Ismailia	Wed. Mar. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Jan. 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1	Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2	Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22
China, Wednesday, Feb. 8	Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23
Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 9	Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1
Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15	Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris.........$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Jan. 25, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.........Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.........Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency: steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

WASHINGTON, BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, Jan. 28.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAU, SATURDAY, Feb. —.

NOTE.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.

according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 4, RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Saturday, Jan. 28
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.........Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.........Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.........Monday, Feb. 27

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.........Feb. 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau).........Feb. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.........Feb. 16.

For freight or passage, to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerta Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship

TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, should avail themselves of the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may be obtained by application at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Mortgage at the rate of $12,500 per mile.

ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

O. E. WOOD,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS,

Of Eastern and Western Companies,
Pay 7 to 10 PER CENT. INTEREST.
Also,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., IMPROVEMENT

BONDS, 6 years, 7 per cent. interest, payable in New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

CITY STOCKS,

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,

SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,

TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.
DITTO DUE IN 1874-75,
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau-st.

P. S.—City 6s bought and sold.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.

W. S. GILMAN,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1.

HENRY B. LOW, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1871.

MONEY TO LOAN

On desirable New-York and Brooklyn Real Estate. Mortgages promptly cashed. Principals only dealt with. JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.

THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.

THOS. C. GOETCHIUS,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

$300,000 CHICAGO TEN PER CENT. MORTGAGES, in sums to suit, from $5,000 to $100,000 each. Apply to JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York; Nos. 155 and 157 La Salle-st., Chicago.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—Holders of stock are requested to call and read the report of the Joint Committee on Combination, at the office of JOHN E. BODY, Trustee, No. 66 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. BENJ. H. DEWEY, Cashier.

THE SECURITY BANK,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

819 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

7-30

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

BONDS

NOW RECEIVED.

INVESTORS CAN OBTAIN FULL INFORMATION BY APPLYING AT THE BANK.

Bank officers and private bankers wishing to interest themselves in the sale of these Bonds, which are introduced under the auspices of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Fiscal Agents, are invited to communicate with

J. U. ORVIS, President.

GENERAL AGENT

For New-York State and Northern New-Jersey.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT. & OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

ALSO,

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

NINTH WARD BANK,

(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.)
CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000.

THIS BANK

Is now open for business at
NO. 23 ABINGDON-SQUARE.

This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and residents of the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM FAXON.
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Doscher, 204 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. BERDAN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREENE, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Park-row.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Estes, 229 Broadway.
JAMES QUEE, 624 Hudson-st.
PHILLIP HERRMAN, 338 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 22 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT F. WINCH, 155 Charles-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 53 Leonard-st.
D. R. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, B. C. Wheeler & Co., 403 West-st.
JOHN CROW, 611 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bacharach & Co., 447 Broadway.
H. R. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & B. T. Burnham, 609 Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Beadleston, Price & Co., 389 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 289 West 10th-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg & Son, 35 9th-av.

WM. FAXON, President.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

$200,000.—ALBANY AND SUSquehanna Railroad Company Stock for sale by the undersigned in sums to suit purchasers. The above stock bears interest at seven per cent., payable July and January in the City of New-York, by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, who have a perpetual lease of the road and guarantee the interest. We have no hesitation in advising our friends to invest in this stock, presenting, as it does, with this undoubted guarantee, one of the safest investments in the market.

O. D. ASHLEY & CO., No. 37 New-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871. }

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1870:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870. $5,270,690 09
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1870.........2,155,723 64

Total amount of marine premiums.... $7,426,413 73

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870.........$5,392,738 55
Losses paid during the same period.........$2,253,590 39
Returns of premiums and expenses.........1,063,263 57

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank and other stocks.........$8,843,740 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise.........2,377,350 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages.........217,500 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at.........339,352 03
Premium notes and bills receivable.........2,089,915 95
Cash in bank.........316,125 45

Total amount of assets.........$14,183,983 43

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1867, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums; such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of thirty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st of December, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April, next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOS. GAILLARD, Jr.
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROBT. B. MINTURN,
G. W. BURNHAM,
FRED. CHAUNCEY,
R. L. TAYLOR,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
CHAS. P. BURDETT,
ROBT. C. FERGUSSON,
WM. E. BUNKER,
SAM'L L. MITCHILL,
JAS. G. DE FORREST,
ROBT. L. STUART,
ALEX. V. BLAKE.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

REDEMPTION OF WAR LOAN BONDS.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, Jan. 3, 1871.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Agent of State will be ready to redeem said Bonds, at par, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on the 1st day of May next. Holders desiring to surrender said Bonds for payment are required to notify the Agent of State on or before the 25th of March.

By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $373,000.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.

WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A.—FIRST MORTGAGES PURCHASED on Westchester County property. Apply immediately. POTTER BROS., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in East 13th-st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished entire floor, en suite or singly, with board, private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

LARGE SECOND FLOOR ROOM FOR gentleman and wife—or gentlemen—with superior board. No. 53 West 33d-st. near 5th-av.; references required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished front room for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, with first-class board; references required.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, second floor, front room, nicely furnished, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; location desirable; references required.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM WITH BEDroom attached, in a private family, with or without partial board. Inquire at No. 23 East 17th-st.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board at $7 per week at No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BEDROOM AND PARLOR, well furnished and pleasantly located, for a gentleman and wife, without board; must be between University-place and 6th-av., and 8th and 23d sts. Reply to G., with references, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE. }

CASH CAPITAL.........$200,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 1, 1871.........143,083

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared payable Feb. 1, 1871.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871. }

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871. }

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. (free of tax) has been declared, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NO. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871. }

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of the 19th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of February, 1871.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND }
INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1871. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from 14th inst. until Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD }
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in gold, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 30th day of January inst., to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of January inst., after which date, and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN }
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. OUT of the net earnings of the Company, prior to Feb. 1, 1871, has been declared payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th day of January inst., and reopened on the 6th day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1871. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened Feb. 11.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 76 6TH-AV., }
NEW-YORK, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND AT THE rate of Six per Cent. per annum has been ordered to be paid by the Trustees on all sums entitled thereto, from $5 upward, on and after Jan. 16, 1871.

Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1871.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 31 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on that day, by JNO. J. BRADLEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 1870. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND }
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1871. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 18, 1871. }

CASH CAPITAL.........$200,000
SURPLUS.........$172,000

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1, 1871.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 66 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, free from all taxes, payable on demand.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (OF MISSOURI,) }
ST. LOUIS, January, 1871. }

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS, DUE 1ST OF February, from bonds of this Company, will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

HUDSON E. BRIDGE, President.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st of February next.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York.

Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT.

Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.

Bank open EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.

Money deposited on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from that date.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $8,284,245 05.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums, from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. Assets, $2,145,440 45. Surplus, $162,517 04.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.

RICHELIEU MATINEE
ON SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as RAPHAEL in
MARBLE HEART.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr.........PROPRIETOR

LAST APPEAL IN NEW-YORK
IN FAVOR OF THE
HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL,

Tendered by the proprietor of the Grand Opera-house,
SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 1 o'clock.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
First and second acts
LES BRIGANDS.

FIORELLA.........CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTO.........ELISE PERSINI

SIGNOR CARLO PATTI
Will execute a brilliant Violin Solo.
M. VARLET
Will sing a GRAND ARIA from
ZAIRE.........by.........MERCADANTE

The performance will conclude with the Third Act—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.........LEA SILLY

The co-operation of the patrons of the Grand Opera-house, and the public generally, is earnestly solicited in favor of this, the LAST opportunity in NEW-YORK of furthering a deserving cause.

BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND CONCERT
IN AID OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS OF
ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES,
Will be given on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Miss MARIA BRAINERD,
The Misses HATTIE and ANNA BULKLEY,
Mr. WILLIAM LEGGETT,
have kindly consented to sing.

Mr. H. BENJAMIN will give some readings.

Mr. CARYL FLORIO will play the accompaniments.

Mr. J. NEWSTADT, with the assistance of sixteen performers on eight Steinway pianos, will present the Overture to Semiramis.

Tickets, $1 each, and checks for reserved seats without extra charge, can be obtained of Messrs. Kirby & Co., No. 902 Broadway, and at the door.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

PROMENADE CONCERT AT THE ARMORY,
3d-av. and 6th-st.,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,
At 8 o'clock.

Tickets can be obtained from members of the regiment and at the armory.

DION BOUCICAULT SAID—"I HAD you, Miss KEENE, in my mind constantly while writing this drama of 'Hunted Down.'"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, 1871.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,
TO
PROF. RISLEY,

on which occasion the greatest combination ever offered in America will be presented.

SEE DESCRIPTIVE BILLS.

Seats can be secured at the Academy, and at Bullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

THE WATER-COLOR PICTURES

In the Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design.
Now open Day and Evening.

AGNES BOUCICAULT SAID—"WHEN Dion finished reading me his play of 'Hunted Down,' he inquired, 'Who's the woman for Mary Leigh?' I replied, 'LAURA KEENE.'"

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

NEWPORT,	OLD COLONY,
Com. A. G. SIMMONS,	Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:30 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jefferson Coddington, No. 17 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1870.

WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER,
WILLIAM E. CHISOLM,
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON,
Executors.

o14-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1870.

JAMES N. POTTER,
EDWARD R. JONES, } Executors.

au18-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. McKINNEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September 1870.

BERNARD McFEELY,
BERNARD McCLOSKEY, } Executors.

s23-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MANSFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Post & Poor, No. 62 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870.

HUGH CASSIDY,
GEORGE H. PECK, } Executors.

s23-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mr. ROE LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of George R. Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.

GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD,
WILLIAM PEET, } Executors, &c.

d2-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Old-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1870.

GEORGE W. STANTON, Jr., Executor.

d30-1aw6mF*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

"SARATOGA!" EVERY NIGHT at 8, and Matinee every Saturday.

"SARATOGA!" "Is ten times more popular than any local piece ever done here."—*Herald.*

"SARATOGA!" "It is light, frothy, sparkling, like real life at Saratoga in Summer."—*Post.*

"SARATOGA!" Seats and boxes secured twelve days in advance. In rehearsal, BOUCICAULT'S last powerful play.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS,
OF GEO. L. FOX'S
POPULAR PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
LAST MATINEES,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, AT 2.
IN REHEARSAL,
RICHELIEU.
G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

POSITIVELY LAST
CINDERELLA MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 2½ o'clock.
THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE
OF
REAL BEDOUIN
ARABS,
original and wonderfully endowed
CHILDREN OF THE DESERT.
FEATS OF
MUSCULAR ENDURANCE.
Unparalleled acts of daring HORSEMANSHIP.

STEINWAY HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS'
SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27,
AND SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.

The public is respectfully informed that TWO GRAND CONCERTS will be given by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS on his return from the East.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27,
FIRST CONCERT.
BENEFIT OF Miss ANNA MEHLIG.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,
SECOND AND LAST CONCERT,

the following eminent artists will appear:

THE CELEBRATED AND POPULAR PIANISTS,
Miss ANNA MEHLIG,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,

together with

THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.

ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday, Jan. 23, at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER, OF CHICAGO,
will lecture before the above Association,
at
STEINWAY HALL,
on
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1871,
at 8 o'clock.

Subject—CLEAR GRIT.

Tickets of admission 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale, on and after Friday morning next, at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s bookstore, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.

E. HASLER,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE SAID—"'Hunted Down' is the best play produced this season, and decidedly one of the best Boucicault ever wrote; for, while it is as intensely exciting as any of his sensation plays, it is as brilliant as his earliest comedy."

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL FRIDAY, JAN. 27, AT 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GEO. T. STRONG, President.

D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

THE BOSTON POST SAID—"SELWYN gave us last night the gem of the season. 'Hunted Down' will live as long as the drama exists."

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 2. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, BURLINGTON, NEW-JERSEY.

Right Rev. WM. H. ODENHEIMER, D.D., President.
Rev. CHARLES T. KELLOGG, M. A., Rector.
COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT,
Also, THE ENGLISH and
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENTS

now open for the reception of students. Second term of the academic year begins Feb. 6, 1871. For information, &c., apply to Rev. CHARLES T. KELLOGG, Rector, Burlington, N. J.

THE UP-TOWN INSTITUTE, NO. 850 6TH-AV.—English branches, ancient and modern languages, and mathematics carefully taught; an earnest working school. Boys kindly but firmly dealt with; nine teachers employed. J. W. SCHERMERHORN and G. HAMILTON, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 22. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. BENJAMIN MASON, Box. No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL HAS reopened at 112 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PRODUCE COMMISSION AND JOBbing flour business, long established and now in successful operation in this City, together with the good will, for sale. A party with from $5,000 to $10,000 capital, who wishes to engage in a safe and profitable business, will find this a good opportunity. The purchaser will, if he desires it, be assisted by the retiring firm until he has become familiar with its details. Address, over real name, Post-office Box No. 5,828.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, WITH A capital of $800, wanted as a copartner. Address, Editor and Proprietor North Carolina *Citizen*, Asheville, N. C.

PROPRIETOR OF BOX NO. 2,592 Post-office requests an interview with all successful life insurance solicitors, on a subject of great importance to them. Send your address immediately.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. JOHN DIXON, having retired from the firm of TOBIN, DIXON & DAVISSON, the remaining members, with Messrs. SAMUEL S. POMROY, JOHN GRIFFIN and ROBERT DIXON, will continue the business under the name of TOBIN, DAVISSON & CO.

TOBIN, DIXON & DAVISSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of HENRY W. SMITH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business will be attended to by the undersigned, who will continue business at No. 9 South-st.

HENRY W. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JAN. 27,
PLANCHE'S COMEDIETTA,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
and Boucicault's
USED UP.
CHARACTERS BY

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. THOMAS BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss FLORA CLAYTON, Miss FOWLER, Miss ROWE, Miss HAYDEN, Miss McCORMACK, Miss BLAISDELL.

SATURDAY MATINEE, Jan. 28—OURS.
SATURDAY NIGHT—First time this season,
Colman's great comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
MONDAY, Jan. 30—OURS.
TUESDAY, Jan. 31—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION, Lord Lytton's play,
MONEY.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY MATINEE, JAN. 28,
AT 1½ P. M.
MR. LESTER WALLACK
IN
ROBERTSON'S MILITARY DRAMA,
OURS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LINA EDWIN.........Proprietor and Lessee
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25,
Limited engagement of
LAURA KEENE,

Who will have the honor of once more appearing before a New-York public in

DION BOUCICAULT'S
BEST PLAY,
HUNTED DOWN;
OR,
THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.

Each artist carefully selected for their fitness for the roles assigned.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE AGE.
The Gorgeous Spectacular Play of
THE BLACK CROOK,
With entire NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS, and
THE LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS
that ever appeared in America.

STEINWAY HALL.

Miss MARIE KREBS'
Third Piano-forte Recital.
JAN. 28, 1871, AT 2 P. M.,
when she will be kindly assisted by
Mr. WM. CANDIDUS,
the favorite tenor, and
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA,
the eminent violinist.

SEASON TICKETS, $2.........SINGLE DO., $1 50.

For sale by Julius Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway; G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at STEINWAY HALL.

FINAL HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL

PERFORMANCES IN NEW-YORK.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 28.
BRILLIANT COMBINATION OF OPERA
BOUFFE ARTISTS.
LES BRIGANDS. LE GRANDE DUCHESSE.
MONTALAND, SILLY, PERSINI,
AND OTHER PERFORMERS.
AN EXTRAORDINARY BILL,

Which the Holland Testimonial Committee are enabled to offer through the liberality of Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., and all the artists and attaches connected with the

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Box-book open.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK OF
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
MEG'S DIVERSION and IXION.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE,
THIS DAY, AT 2 P. M.
THE SPIRIT AVENGER.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871,
First appearance of Miss LUCY RUSHTON in
RED HANDS.

A GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION, under the auspices of a committee composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. Henry Smith, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, John McB. Davidson, William R. Travers, Hon. Thomas C. Field, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, will take place at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 561 Broadway, as soon as the lists are filled, due notice of which will be given to the public.

200 PRIZES VALUED AT $8,000.
ONE THOUSAND TICKETS AT $10 EACH.

Among the prizes are Diamonds, Watches, and several $100 Greenbacks, Chains, Rings, &c. These prizes are on exhibition at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 561 Broadway, where tickets can be had and full particulars given.

We earnestly hope our patriotic and liberal citizens will at once contribute to this most worthy charity.

J. McB. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

HENRY SMITH, Chairman Committee.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV.—Mrs. Macready will give the second of her uptown recitals at the above hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. See programme.

MARIE SEEBACH—STADT THEATRE—To-night, by universal demand, Griseldis. Seebach as Griseldis. To-morrow, Goethe's sublime creation, Faust. Seebach as Marguerite.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON SAID—"Miss KEENE, write to Boucicault for a play I saw in England, called 'Hunted Down.' You are the woman in this country who can play Mary Leigh."

LECTURES.

POPULAR LECTURES.

PHYSIOLOGY
AND
HYGIENE;
Or, the
LAWS OF LIFE, HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND
BEAUTY, by
A. O'LEARY, M. D.

Great Hall of Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, illustrated by means of a vast collection of Clastique Models, Manikins, Pathological Specimens, Maps, Drawing, &c. The finest of the kind in the world. These Lectures drew crowded houses in all parts of the country, as they did in England and Scotland, and are of great interest to all thoughtful and intelligent people. Seats, first Lecture, free. Front seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them. WILL H. MARTIN, Agent.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY, JAN. 27, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

On *Tides and Tidal Currents, and their Effects upon Harbors*, by J. E. HILGARD, of the United States Coast Survey.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the doors.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE—SATURDAY, 28th inst., the lecture will be delivered by ARTHUR GILMAN, Esq., on *Traits of Yankee Humor.* Tickets gratis at the office and Reading-room.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

DR. JOHN HALL'S FOURTH SOCIAL lecture at Association Hall, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 27, at 8 P. M.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting will be held at Albany, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1871, at noon, continuing through the evening and the day following. The Winter Exhibition will be on THURSDAY, the 9th, at the Agricultural Rooms, as usual.

J. L. HANSON, Secretary.

ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1871.

PROPOSALS.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE WORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 17th day of February next, for building the slope wall of the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct, under an appropriation by Congress therefor, of $30,000. Plans and specifications, forms of proposal, and all necessary information can be had, after the 23d inst., from Theo. B. Samo, Esq., engineer at the office of the aqueduct, No. 2,425 K-st., or from the undersigned at the Light-house Board Treasury Department. Bids will not be considered unless they are attached to, and comply with the requirements of the printed specifications. Each bidder, before presenting his bid, must deposit with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, to the credit of the Washington Aqueduct, the sum of $500, getting receipts therefor, as a guaranty that he will enter into a contract, if awarded to him, in accordance with his bid; and the contractor must deposit $500 additional on the award of the contract, as a guaranty that he will enter into and carry on the work. The money so deposited will be refunded to the unsuccessful bidders after the award of the contract, and to the contractor when his first payment is due; but failure to sign the contract when awarded, or within ten days thereafter, or to enter into and carry on the work according to the specifications and to the amount of the first payment shall forfeit the moneys so paid to the United States as liquidated damages. Payments will not be made in less sums than $2,500. Twenty per cent. will be reserved from the first payment and ten per cent. from each subsequent payment till the full completion of the contract. The United States will not be bound to accept the lowest nor any bid.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals for Building Slope Wall" and addressed to

Major GEORGE H. ELLIOTT,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.: Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct; Light-house Board, Treasury Department, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING }
PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, }
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1871. }

Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 1st proximo, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

30,000 pounds Sugar,
25,000 pounds Candles. } Naval Standard.

BUREAU EQUIPMENTS AND RECRUITING.

140 feet 3-inch Wire Rope for Fore and Main Stays.
386 feet 2½-inch Wire Rope for Fore and Main Stays.

To be six-strand fine Wire Rope, painted, and have a hemp heart, of Robeling's manufacture, or other equal to it in all respects, and to be delivered at the Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

BALLS LAST NIGHT.

FOR THE FRENCH SUFFERERS.

Ball of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie.

The Academy of Music, freshly decorated, brilliantly lighted, and vocal with the strains of an excellent orchestra, was occupied, last evening, by the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie and its friends. Although it is doubtful that all the well-wishers of the Cercle found place on the floor, which was not so crowded, at midnight, that dancing was actually impossible, the building was sufficiently filled to offer a bright and picturesque scene to the looker-on from the boxes, and a delightful evening of dances, promenades and chats to the active participants in the sport. The music, we have said, was capital, and the order of dancing was prepared, not in accordance with the style of those at a recent ball, where four "square dances" were provided for the elderly people who could not share the twenty round, but as the variety which even a dancing-order can be endowed with ought to possess. There was an abundance of fresh costumes, and no scarcity, of course, of faded garments. The effects of the continued reign of opera bouffe were not observable in many dresses suggested by the repertory, although one or two *Fiorellas*, who, to the frequenter of the theatre, need no introduction as "la fille du bandit," were discernible among the familiar faces and figures. Of recognizable countenances, there was the usual representative force. Politics, the Judiciary, the Bar, the Stage, the Press, and those lower estates whose members are principally conspicuous for large diamonds and lady companions, were present, as on all similar occasions. But there was no shock of the elements of the ball from its beginning to its close, and while there was plenty of animation and gaiety, decorum and, better still, the harmony, so prominent a part of the Society's name, was felicitously maintained. The fifth ball of the Cercle, in fine, did it fully the credit earlier reunions have borne it, and if all the persons concerned cannot, for lack of space, be named as worthy the gratitude of their guests, an experienced and affable *Comité d'Organisation*, consisting of MM. A. Baillard, P. Arnaud, A. Ferran, H. Lecour, J. Viennot, L. Hackman, L. Cantel and A. Bigot, is to be referred to for especial industry, resulting in a most agreeable entertainment.

HEAVY MEN TO THE FRONT.

First Annual Ball of the United Association of Heavy Men of the State of New-York.

While the French ball last evening was enveloping all Fourteenth-street in a blinding blaze of artificial light without the Academy of Music, and with a voluminous blaze of beauty within, the less pretentious Irving Hall, directly opposite, presented a scene quite equal in merriment and beauty, and certainly far surpassing it in certain solid attributes. Since the time last year when the fat men and women in the land conspired to sink the floor of the same hall, and bury beneath the dusty ruins of the building the united obesity of America, no such scene has hitherto been witnessed on those time-honored boards as was there presented last evening. On the present occasion, however, instead of slow-moving and almost helpless corpulency, there was presented a company of men solid in muscle, solid in pocket, solid in social position and business worth, and of the refined, the amiable and the fair of the opposite sex. To be more explicit, the occasion was that of the first annual ball of the "United Association of Heavy Men of the State of New-York." Among those present were men representing almost every substantial business interest of the City, from the professional man all through the list of dry-goods merchants, grocers, hatters, tailors, wholesale butchers, the kings of the oyster and fish trade, members of the Corn Exchange, as well as representatives of Wall-street. The following-named gentlemen were the members of the respective committees on the occasion:

Reception Committee.—C. C. Hoff, Chairman; W. W. Vanderbilt, S. Griffith, John Green, John E. Eberhard, A. E. Georgi, Elisha Weston, Isaac S. Moran, R. C. Delong, R. P. Gibson, Edward Keightley, Gilbert H. Tuthill, Alonzo Taylor, Charles Fox, M. A. Finnell, P. D. Braisted, H. W. Henley, Henry C. Porter, George Washburn, T. Montgomery, E. Miller, J. Dagget Hunt, S. S. Edminson, D. S. Hoff, E. H. Kimbark, Dearborn G. Piper, Joseph Hall. Floor Manager, James Moffet. Floor Committee—D. M. Fifield, J. J. Coonan, M. T. Dennis, Alfred Dorlon, Spencer W. Stout, T. J. Coe, Leander Sarles, William L. Proch, D. D. White, W. H. Kirby. Frank A. Ransom, President. James Moffet, Secretary.

At 8 o'clock the company began to arrive, and about 10 Grafulla's Band, which had been previously entertaining those present with agreeable music, struck up the strain for the dance, and the real work of the evening began. Among those noticeable on the floor and in the promenade were M. A. Finnell, accompanied by Mrs. Dr. T. C. Finnell and Miss Cheavaux; the President, Mr. Frank A. Ransom, accompanied by Mrs. Hammond and Mrs. Newell from the West; Mr. P. J. Bogart, with his lady and daughter, Miss Meme Bogart; Mr. Timothy J. Coe, with his lady and daughter, Miss Katie Coe; Mr. D. M. Fiefield, lady and daughter, Miss Fanny Fiefield; Mr. J. J. Conant and lady; Mr. T. Montgomery and lady, of Brooklyn; Mr. Wm. W. Vanderbilt and family; Mr. Alonzo Taylor, who was surrounded by a perfect cloud of beauty; Mr. T. Dennis and lady, and Mr. Moffet, the courteous and efficient floor manager, on whose arm leaned the blonde beauty, Miss Coe. Dancing was kept up with much energy until about midnight, when it was temporarily interrupted in order to allow the guests an opportunity to refresh themselves at the supper-table, after which it was resumed and continued far into the early morning. Among the officers noticeable for their unremitting and courteous attention to the guests were Dr. M. A. Finnell, John Green and T. Montgomery, of the Reception Committee; Mr. Jas. Moffet, the Floor Manager; Mr. Frank A. Ransom, the President; and Mr. T. J. Coe, of the Floor Committee. The whole affair, which was marked by good order and respectability, reflected credit both on the managers and the large company present.

The Girls' Lodging-House—Shelter and Employment for the Unfortunate.

The Girls' Lodging-house, under the patronage of the Children's Aid Society, and presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Eli Trot, was first started on a permanent footing in the building, No. 62 Canal-street, May 1, 1862. The institution was removed to the present location, No. 25 Bleecker-street, in May, 1868. An average of about thirty-five lodgers are accommodated during the year. Its doors are opened to distressed women of all kinds, whether rendered homeless by misfortune or sin; all alike are welcome to shelter. Those who have the money to pay, or are able to work in lieu thereof, are charged ten cents per night, for grown persons, six cents per meal, and $1 50 per week. The charge for children's lodging is six cents per night or one dollar per week. Women and girls who remain here long enough and prove well behaved, are given recommendations, and good places are secured for them.

Connected with the institution is a school of instruction for girls wishing to learn to become skillful operators on sewing-machines. There is an average daily attendance of thirty young women. Twenty machines of the different makers are employed, and the pupils are taught by Miss Smith, a skillful operator. The only charge for tutelage is the small sum of ten cents, which is required as a security for the breakage of needles. Before the establishment of this charge a fine of five cents for every needle broken was exacted. Girls then meeting with this accident would often steal out of the room and never return, and thus lose the advantages of the school. When a lady comes to the Home in search of an operator a suitable one is selected, and the young woman so hired is thenceforward—although she may have been taught in the House for months previous—free from the payment of all fees for her instruction, and has her full earnings at her own disposal. This is far better for the poor working girl than the system that prevails among many of the large sewing-machine manufacturers and agencies, who receive young women for instruction, charge them from $1 to $2 for the privilege, and should they obtain employment for them, require, as in one case where a young woman earned $3 per day, $1 per day out of her wages as a discount. The doors of the "Lodging-house" are closed at 9 o'clock to all comers, though they are sometimes opened after that hour, as has been the case during the prevailing storm.

Day of Prayer for Colleges—Services at the New-York University.

Yesterday having been appointed as a day of prayer for colleges, was duly observed by the Faculty and students of the New-York University. Religious services were held at 11 A. M. in the small chapel of the University, but owing to the fierce snow-storm which raged the congregation was very slim. After prayer and reading of Scripture, Prof. Martin (Professor of Belles-lettres) preached a plain, practical sermon from the text, Revelations, third chapter and twentieth verse: "Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear My voice and open the door I will come in to him and will sup with him, and he with Me." The entreating attitude of the Savior was pointed out, and the reasons which prevent His admission. Sometimes the bustle outside, the cares and pleasures of the world prevent us from hearing the knock; and sometimes the hurry of business within, the plans and purposes for the morrow, the schemes for the acquisition of wealth and power, the aspirations toward fame and honor and eminent position in society—all these things and many others prevent men from hearing the Savior's knock. But the call having been heard there is another condition to be fulfilled—the door of our hearts must be opened. The Professor recited Bishop Coxe's beautiful hymn commencing "List, the Savior knocketh, knocketh," &c., one of the most practical commentaries that could be made upon this passage. The conditions having been met, the knock heard and the door opened, the Savior enters, not as a wayfarer to rest for an hour or for a day, but to abide with us, to guide and to comfort, and to cheer and bless us. The application of the passage was made in a practical manner, and the audience was urged not to let the moments pass until they had harkened to the voice of Jesus, opened the doors of their hearts and let Him in to abide with them forever. The audience then sang the Doxology, and were dismissed with the benediction.

IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

The Present and Future of Ireland—Interesting Lecture by Rev. James Kennedy.

The causes which have injuriously affected Ireland in the past, and those which are likely to affect her beneficially in the future, were last evening the subject of a lecture by Rev. James Kennedy, in Westminster Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The inclemency of the evening kept a great many away, but still the audience was much larger than might be expected to turn out on such a night. Mr. Kennedy started off with a brief geographical and topographical description of Ireland, and added that an Irishman cannot be persuaded that his country is small. The etymology of Celtic names was next given, and the correspondence between the Irish, Scotch and Welsh languages with the Chaldee traced, from which Mr. Kennedy argued there is strong presumptive evidence that the British Isles were originally peopled from Central Asia, the cradle of the human race. The common belief that St. Patrick was a Roman emissary was refuted by the historic fact that Ireland was the last European country or kingdom to embrace Popery, which was finally forced upon her by Henry II. in the twelfth century. And if St. Patrick was not a myth, he could have been none other than a Chaldian missionary, and there was hardly a doubt that the Irish received Christianity from that people; so that the assumptions of Rome are utterly groundless. He had read in his own country a description, by that able and excellent paper, the New-York Times, of the last celebration of St Patrick's Day here, and was very much amused when the prediction was made in the Times that St. Patrick might one day become the Patron Saint of America, and that Washington and the good old Saint would go hand in hand, and the Stars and Stripes should be wreathed by the Shamrock. Previous to Ireland's forced acceptance of Popery, her education and Christian piety had gained for her the worthy title of Island of Saints, and other European nations sent their children thither to be educated. But the English occupation of Ireland has been one despotism, spoliation and robbery—an evil, only evil, and an evil continually. After her subjugation to Popery, Ireland lost her piety and purity, and became the most Popish country in the world, and when Henry subsequently quarreled with the Pope, and sought to gain the spiritual allegiance of the Irish to himself, and could not, he sequestrated the ecclesiastical lands and bestowed them upon favorites, retainers and sycophants. Previous to the English occupation of the island, the Irish had held land under the old Grecian law, which recognized the peasant as a land-owner and tiller of the soil, and as long as he paid his rent and taxes, and remained loyal and true, it prohibited proprietors of estates from oppressing or dispossessing the peasants. But the English changed all this. Mr. Kennedy next reviewed the facts connected with the repopulating of the Province of Ulster by English and Scotch colonists, and the land tenancy which grew out of it, and which has produced the marked difference between that and the other Provinces of the island, and which has been commonly known as the "Ulster Tenant Right." It gave the tenant the right to remuneration for all the improvements he had made upon the land, and hence he could not be turned off his homestead at a moment's notice by a landlord or bailiff. This tenant-right system has lately been legalized by the British Parliament. The establishment of an Incumbered Estate Court, and the acts relating thereto, which were originally designed to benefit the tenant-landholders, has proved to be one of the greatest curses to Ireland. Since the commencement of the eighteenth century there have been many things operating to bring Ireland low in the estimation of other nations. There was (1) the union of both countries and Parliaments, which led to absenteeism, and drained the lands of millions of money, that landlords might spend it in dissipation in the British capital. It made landlords, also, unwilling to take any interest in the development of Ireland, so that her rich lands, copper, iron, coal and other mines remained neglected. Then (2) the failure of the linen trade, by the supercedure of the spinning-wheel and hand-loom by the spinning-jenny and power-loom. Hundreds of thrifty mechanics were by this change reduced to the necessity of hiring themselves out as farm servants and laborers. (3.) The next great cause was the potato failure in 1847. The population of Ireland, in 1841, according to the census, was 8,141,424, but in twenty years it had lost by starvation and emigration nearly 2,500,000. In 1867 the population was 5,764,843; and, (4,) lastly, political agitation, for which England alone is to blame. She refused justice to the people in their agricultural pursuits, and the people, in retaliation, shot down her bailiffs and agents, not that the Irish are a bloodthirsty people—they are the very opposite—but that they desired to kill the spirit that tried to crush out their manhood and their life. Finding that the Irish, having been forced by Britain to accept Popery, were not willing afterward to accept the King instead of the Pope, the English set the Protestants and Catholics against each other until Orangeism and Ribbonism were terms that signified religious feuds and deadly strife. But England had "raised a devil which she could not lay," and it has cost her millions of dollars to put down processions which she had helped to promote. But, since the commencement of the present century there have been some things operating beneficially for Ireland. Among them may be named: (1.) Catholic Emancipation, which Americans, who have emancipated and enfranchised 4,000,000 of slaves, will understand the meaning of. Here were 6,000,000 of Irish people disfranchised because of religion, but that is, happily, now changed. (2.) The establishment of a national system of education which has enabled and still enables a larger proportion of the Irish to read and write and acquire the rudiments of education than England, with all her wealth can boast of. One generation has been thus educated, and the statistics show that but one-tenth of the whole population were unable to read and write, and in another generation this proportion will not be known at all. (3.) Free trade. Under it Irish agriculture and manufactures have prospered as they never did before, and prices have steadily improved. Cheap food has stimulated industry, and thereby increased the value of labor and given the working man a degree of independence to which he had been a stranger. (4.) Improved systems of agriculture and (5) the Disestablishment and Land acts passed two or three years ago. Chief-Justice O'Hagan has declared it to have been a principle of English law that the owner of the land owned everything above it, even to the bird that nestled in the trees or the rabbit that burrowed in the ground. But the Land act has changed all that, and has provided, under certain circumstances, for the tenant becoming a land-owner. For instance, four or more tenants may contrive to purchase an estate in the Encumbered Estates Court or from a broken-down owner, and if they can raise one-third of the purchase money, the Government loans the other two-thirds at five per cent., payable in thirty-five years, after which time the tenant is sole owner forever. This will soon strike from them political power and the terror which they have exercised over tenants. It will put an end to treason and conspiracy, because men will have a stake in the land, and a much greater interest to be loyal than rebellious. Religious animosities will also cease. And these acts are acknowledged by Gladstone, O'Hagan and Fortescue as acts of justice. And they will never go back. The Government has promised to buy up the waste lands and give them to the peasantry. Ireland has the richest mines, the finest harbors and the greatest water-power of any country of equal size in the world, and judging from these considerations, she has the prospect before her of becoming what she has been justly styled—

"First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea."

CLASS REUNION.

Pleasant Gathering and Dinner of the Ninth Class Association of Old Public School No. 14.

The eighth reunion of the Ninth Class Association of Public School No. 14, now known as Grammar School No. 13, was celebrated at the St. James Hotel last evening. Despite the inclemency of the weather there was a very large representation of the graduates present, including members of the class of 1831, the time of the organization of the school. The company passed several enjoyable hours in disposing of a good dinner, flavored by pleasant addresses and reminiscences of the old Alma Mater. The association was organized Nov. 18, 1861, and is the pioneer of several City classassociations.

Mr. James A. Lucas presided at the dinner. Among the guests present were Mr. Anson Willis, the first Principal of the school; Mr. Leonard Hazeltine, the present Principal; Mr. Bernard Smyth, President of the Board of Education; Mr. Isaac J. Oliver; Mr. Greatton, President of Public School Association No. 7. There were also present Messrs. J. Henry Price, Vice-President of the Association, Leonard Hazeltine, Jr., Edward F. Willis, Joseph K. Sibell, James R. Underwood, James Parton, Frederick C. Wagner, Lewis J. Kirk, W. Pierce Stymus, Isaac W. Britton, W. R. W. Chambers, George C. Fisher, Henry S. Smith, Francis Pidgeon, George H. Stout, Joseph C. Pinckney, Richard R. Hunt, John Gamble, Jr., Lewis Bruckman, Edward Foley, Thos. G. Cowperthwaite, Wm. H. Lockwood and Adam C. Martin.

After the removal of the cloth, letters were read from Gov. Hoffman, Mr. James W. Gerard, Judge Richards, Mr. Larremore, and others, regretting their inability to attend. The following letter was read from the Mayor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1871.

MY DEAR STOUT: Please say to your Committee that I deeply regret that, having a dinner-party myself on the day in question, it will be utterly impossible for me to bivalve myself, like the oysters that will be eaten, I suppose, at our different tables. Return my thanks to the Secretary, Sibell—whose address I have forgotten, or I would send this reply to him, according to etiquette—for his splendid chirography. If all the Ninth Class learned to write as well as he does, at Public School No. 14, I have a very great admiration for his instructor. In old times the Sibyl wrote blindly. The modern Sibell writes clearly.

I am, very truly, your obliged friend and obedient servant,
A. OAKEY HALL.

THE FENIAN EXILES.

The Politicians Still on the Lookout for the Coming Men—Cruising in the Bay—Scenes and Incidents.

On Wednesday afternoon the *Empire State* steamed down the Bay to meet the Fenian exiles, carrying on board a number of restless Tammany politicians anxious to make capital of the event, a brigade numbering 150 men of the Legion of St. Patrick, and a very necessary posse of thirty-four policemen, under the command of Sergt. Mahony. On board, also, were a number of Fenian Head-centres, who had congregated for the purpose of surprising the exiles with the exhibition of the strength of their organization, which display the elements unfortunately rendered inoperative. The vessel, bearing this precious cargo of electrified patriotism and political self-seeking, steamed down the Bay about 3½, amid the stirring strains of "St. Patrick's Day," and the salvos of artillery from the solitary gun which mounted the deck of the "gallant craft," as a fulsome orator expressed it. Hardly had the boat cut away from its moorings when a collision with an intrusive ferry-boat became imminent, but fortunately no accident occurred, notwithstanding the boom of the aforesaid gun, which startled the entire ladies' cabin of the ferry-boat, and caused much amusement to the excursionists, who sent up a wild Irish cheer, which turned the anxiety of the occupants of the ferry-boat to good humor. It needed no acute observation to see that on board were the elements of uproarious fun. Laughing, joking, and button-holing among the crowd were Col. Leonard, commanding the Legion of St. Patrick; Aldermen Hampson, Costello and Duffy; Dr. Dyer, Col. Dolean, Forbes Holland, Market Commissioner; Judge McGuire, Judge Connolly, Congressman Roberts, Richard O'Gorman, Stephen J. Meany, Hon. Frank Duffy, Col. Cavanagh, Col. Warren, Col. Hanly, J. O'Donovan Rossa, Jr., J. Savage, Jas. J. Traynor, Wm. C. O'Brien, John O'Connor, John Muillaly, Col. Butler, Hon. James Wilson and other political celebrities. At Quarantine Dr. Carnochan was taken on board, and a short time afterward dinner was announced. The repast was partaken of in relays, and although dinner was served at 4 it was past 8 before the last man was fortified against hunger. Mr. Richard O'Gorman, assisted by Fire Commissioner Hennessy and Congressman Roberts, somewhat surprised the unterrified by a champagne dinner. The great bone and sinew of Democracy partook of the repast in the quietest imaginable way, and up to this point a semblance of order prevailed. The vessel, which was hired for the occasion at an expense of $1,000 per day, steamed down past Coney Island to the Hook, and there remained until dark. An abundant supply of provisions, costing about $4,000, had been laid on board, and Mr. Simons, the factotum of the ubiquitous Fisk, informed the anxious assemblage that if kept out for ten days, they had enough on board to live *à la Prince*. The Captain, however, did not participate in this hilarious conception of things, and said he thought the night looked so squally, he would return to Quarantine, which he accordingly did. The night on board the *Empire State*, filled with 500 frolicsome Irishmen, can more easily be conceived than described. No one slept. A few made a pretext of being in the arms of Morpheus, but the wild yells, vigorous speeches, boisterous songs, thumping, dancing, chair-breaking and glass-smashing, not to mention a few incipient stages of a general fight, made things sufficiently lively to keep the occupants of the state-rooms "onasy." In one part of the saloon a party of juveniles played euchre the livelong night, and the ecstacy of a successful "lone hand" was enough to wake the echoes over the whole Bay. Not far from these was an assembly, half asleep, listening to the doleful cadence of an Irish song. Further on, was an Irish orator talking to posterity, for his quiet hearers were sound asleep.

Below, in the ladies' cabin, the Fenian Centres assembled and were addressed in the usual style of oratory, in which the intonations were marked by 'British dungeons,' "noble patriots," "martyrs to the cause," "Ireland forever," "Erin go Bragh," "bully for the Sixth Ward," &c. This crisis of patriotic fever only got to zero about 5 o'clock, and with the exception of an occasional yell of enthusiasm the remainder of the night passed in comparative quietude. About 7 o'clock the hubbub commenced again, and the "bold soldier boys" of the Legion, who thought they were out for at least two days' frolic, were much agrieved to find that the Captain had determined to return to New-York. This night's swashing about the Bay amid the ice must have done the steamer considerable injury, and the Committee determined, at last, to meet the exiles expected on the *Russia*, namely: John O'Leary, Thos. C. Luby, Col. Thomas Burke, Capt. McCafferty, and Dr. Powers, on the pier at Jersey City, in carriages at the head of a procession.

The exiles at Sweeney's Hotel remained quiet during yesterday, but were somewhat disappointed at not seeing their fellow-exiles last evening. They object to this local reception, and would rather have received a welcome from the American people, and not from designing politicians. The following notice has been issued:

Owing to the continued severity of the storm it is impossible for the steam-boat *Old Colony* to again attempt going down the Bay to meet the steam-ship *Russia*, consequently the Committee have decided to wait until her arrival at Jersey City, when carriages will be in waiting to convey them to the hotel, where their brother exiles are staying.

JAMES HENNESSY, Secretary
Executive Committee on Released Irish Prisoners.

Disastrous Fire in William-Street.

A fire occurred, last night, in the five-story brick building, No. 72 William-street, which caused considerable losses. The second floor is occupied by H. C. Siller, wholesale dealer in drugs, who sustained a loss of $20,000 on stock. The first floor is occupied by Joseph H. Miniszke, wholesale drugs. Loss, $30,000. The upper floors are occupied by George Jacoby & Son, manufacturing chemists. Loss, $40,000. All covered by insurance. The building, owner unknown, was damaged to the extent of $20,000; insured. The origin of the flames could not be ascertained.

The Crispin Troubles in Bloomfield, N. J.

The Crispins in the employ of Mr. George Batzle, a shoe manufacturer in Bloomfield, N. J., struck about a week ago. Being unable to agree upon terms with his old workmen, he employed others, called by the Crispins "foul" men. Some New-York Crispins also applied for and obtained employment. But their ways were dark. They acted as spies on the other workmen, and finally assaulted two of them. Mr. Batzle had employed special constables, who arrested nine of the assailants and lodged them in jail. Thus the matter rests at present.

Billiards—The Long Island Championship.

The contest for the emblem of the amateur championship of Long Island, which took place last night, at Samuells' Billiard Rooms, in Brooklyn, resulted in favor of the present champion, Mr. Kirkby, who defeated Mr. Vanderwerker by a score of 501 to 375. Kirkby's average was 9, and his best run 87. Vanderwerker's average was 7, and his best run was 27.

Wreck of the Saginaw—A Letter from One of the Officers.

The following private letter from one of the officers of the ill-fated steamer *Saginaw*, appears in the Chicago *Tribune* of the 24th:

OCEAN ISLAND, PACIFIC COAST, Nov. 14, 1870.

This is to let you know that the *Saginaw* has been wrecked, and that all hands are well and doing well. The ship struck on the reef surrounding this island, on Saturday morning, Oct. 29, at about 3:20. We saved ourselves a little food, a condenser, and three good and one damaged boat. The condenser proves to be a very valuable article, as we have been unable to find fresh water. We have little food and no medicines. Since our landing we have existed mostly on seals, turtles, fish and "gooneys," (a species of albatross.) We have two meals a day, from half to three-quarter rations. We have been at work most of the time in getting our gig ready for sea. It is about ready, and will probably sail in charge of Lieut. Talbot on Wednesday, the 16th. We all hope she will make the trip successfully, and inside of thirty days, in which case we will be homeward-bound before you receive this. Should she not make the trip, we will probably be in San Francisco before you receive this, so that, when you do, you may assure yourself that we are safe and secure. We left Honolulu on Oct. 1; arrived at the Midway Islands on the 12th, and had quite a pleasant passage, with a little squally weather. At the Midways we had very heavy work for about fifteen days. We were preparing things for an absence of some time. A contracting party has been at work there, trying to open a channel through the reefs for the China mail steamers. Their time was up on the 27th of October. On the 28th, at 4 P M., we started for here, hoping to make the island at a little after daylight the next morning. We made it, surely. We came to see if anybody was wrecked, and were wrecked ourselves. When the gig leaves we will commence to build a larger boat. After we finish wrecking and get started on this, time will be very dull, and we will have nothing to do but eat (?), sleep and build air-castles about home, when we get there.

PERRY GARST,
Ensign, United States Navy.

A Western Claude Duval—Remarkable Career of a Young Thief.

From the Kansas City Bulletin, Jan. 21.

There arrived at the Union Depot, yesterday morning, from Cheyenne, securely ironed, and under care of a United States detective named T. S. Gledden, of Cincinnati, one of the most daring boy impostors ever caught by the authorities. His name is said to be Dennis Harrison, and he is the youngest son of a machinist living in Columbus, Ohio. At an early age the boy developed a vicious disposition, and was detected in an attempt to rob the United States mail-car on the Pan-Handle Road. For this offense he was sent to the House of Refuge.

Finding the accommodations of this establishment unsuitable to his fastidious taste, he made such earnest protestations of piety and repentance that he was allowed to return to his parents at Columbus. Here he again developed his vicious instincts by beating his mother, setting fire to the house and running away. The next heard of him he is enlisted as a bugler in a cavalry regiment, en route to the Rocky Mountains. Here he proved himself such an incorrigible young thief, that after one year's service in the guard-house he was drummed out of the army at Fort Laramie. He was soon afterward taken, disguised as an Indian, in an attack upon a supply train, together with another white renegade, who was forthwith hung to a tree. Harrison was spared on account of his youth, and taken to Fort Halleck, whence he soon afterward escaped.

He became acquainted in Denver with a desperate gang of stage robbers, and took part in their attacks upon the overland mails in 1864-5. He soon afterward left the West and returned home to Ohio, and joined the Methodist Church. He became acquainted with a young country girl and married her, but deserted her soon after. He became a brakeman upon the Central Ohio Railroad, but was discharged for laziness. He was married again in Zanesville, and was arrested in Newark for seduction, but managed to escape the deluded victim with some $900 in money. He came to Kansas City in the Winter of 1867, and assuming the character of a wayward son of a wealthy banker East, made his way into good society both here and at Wyandotte. Being good-looking and free with money, he "took well," and became engaged to two of Kansas City's fair daughters. He remained here a brief period, and left the city and a respectable family in Wyandotte cursing him and his deception. His next scene of rascality was at a counterfeiter's den in Houston-street, New-York. Here he became acquainted with the thieves, gamblers and counterfeiters, and being naturally smart and intelligent, soon became a leader of his fellow-criminals. He established a saloon, which became the head-quarters of all the counterfeiters and "shovers of the queer" in the country, and in due time became an expert in the business. When the counterfeit $50 Treasury notes first made their appearance, he "shoved" seventeen of them in one day, purchasing a sufficient amount of clothing to supply himself and mistress for over two years. Shortly after this he became one of the leaders of one of the worst gangs of counterfeiters in the United States, and was connected with the stealing of certain plates from the United States Treasury Office. In 1866 the gang to which he belonged went into the fractional currency business, and to them the country is indebted for the innumerable fifty and twenty-five cent notes with which every community, both East and West, were flooded, and it was while in this business that he was detected. In November, 1869, his gang had agents in all parts of the country, to whom they sent their worthless currency for circulation. His boldness getting the better of his discretion, he was detected and arrested by Col. Wood, Chief Detective of the Treasury Department, escaped from a train from the New-York and Albany Railroad, and made the best of his time and started West. He has made some successful hauls, and scattered "the queer" in Omaha and St. Joseph, and was traced up and arrested a few days ago upon a train between Cheyenne and Denver.

Boston Trotting-Horses Sent to New-York.

From the Boston Post, Jan. 26.

J. E. Maynard, the well-known dealer and breeder of trotting-horses, recently sold and yesterday shipped to New-York several first-class trotters, where they will be heard from, should the sleighing now being enjoyed by its citizens be vouchsafed to them yet a while longer. At the head of the list is the brown gelding *Young Dexter*, who, by his performances on the road this Winter, has shown that he was worthy of the name, and that he is one of the best pole-horses in the country. He was sold to J. D. Walton for $4,000. *Lady Alice*, a beautiful animal, who won the first premium for gentlemen's driving-horses to a road-wagon at the New-England Fair, at Manchester, last Fall, against a dozen competitors, was sold to Dan Mace for $2,500, and a four-year old chestnut filly, by thorough-bred stallion *Radical* out of a *Messenger* mare, was sold to the same party for a handsome figure; the filly was raised and bred by Mr. Maynard, and was considered the best of his large lot of colts. Another was the handsome mare *Lady Gaskill*, formerly owned by Mr. Gaskill, of the Revere House, and she has become the property of Mr. Kirk, of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The *Fenton* colt, a very promising young horse, and a pair of chestnut geldings, handsomely matched and very fast, were also sold to a gentleman in the same City. Mr. Maynard was commissioned by Sheriff O'Brien, of New-York, to purchase him a sleigh, in response to which he yesterday sent him one of the best that the manufactory of Kimball Brothers afforded. It was an elegant, nobby affair, and will not suffer by comparison with anything to be seen on the Harlem road.

Nitro-Glycerine at the Hoosac Tunnel.

Prof. Mowbray, the inventor of the explosive used at the Hoosac Tunnel, has sent to the Troy *Times* a letter which corrects some prevalent errors. He says: "I have manufactured nitro-glycerine for the last three years at the Hoosac Tunnel, and during that time there has been but one life lost while using it. In this case the miner thinking the fuse burned too slowly, or had gone out, imprudently approached it, when it went off, killing him, of course. Similar accidents have repeatedly occurred in the use of powder. Three more lives were lost at one of the magazines by the blasters placing a can of glycerine on the stove to thaw it, and one more fatality by recent explosion of my own magazine, where a man had gone to bathe; cause unknown. This completes the list of fatal accidents at or about the Hoosac Tunnel from nitro-glycerine for the last three years. Deaths have taken place in the meantime from the use of powder and other explosives. Indeed, the facts show that there is no work employing so many men in any part of the world where so few casualties have occurred from the explosives used as in the Hoosac Tunnel. The miners are, perhaps, as good judges of this matter as any person, and they seem to prefer nitro-glycerine. They have even refused at the central shaft to substitute powder. The engineer-in-chief, B. D. Frost, has certified to the above facts, and it is a wrong to the miners, an injustice to the contractors, and a real discouragement to the intelligence which has studied out the properties of this the most effective explosive discovered hitherto, that such statements should go uncontradicted."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

To-morrow evening the Seventh Regiment will give the first of their annual promenade concerts, at the armory. Grafulla's famous band will furnish the music, and the occasion will, no doubt, be an interesting one, as the members of the command and their friends will assemble in full strength.

As the steamer *Sylvan Glen*, of the Harlem steam-boat line, was leaving Harlem on her 10½ trip to New-York, great consternation was created among the passengers by the discovery of great volumes of smoke in the upper cabin, issuing out of the wooden casing surrounding the boiler. Axes were immediately procured, and, after breaking away a portion of the wood-work, it was discovered that the inside lining of the box surrounding the boiler was on fire at the point where the pipe of the stove in the lower cabin passed through the boiler casing, caused by overheating the stove. The prompt action of the officers and deck hands prevented the spread of the fire, and after a short time they succeeded in extinguishing it.

Late yesterday afternoon Frank McMahon, of No. 724 First-avenue, and Thomas Egan, of No. 552 West-Forty-sixth-street, employed in the American Metallic Ammunition Company's Factory, in Fifty-first-street, proceeded to the pier on the North River, to clean a stone jar containing the washings of fulminating powder. The man handled the jar carelessly and the contents exploded, severely injuring McMahon, his companion escaping with slight injuries. Both men were attended by a physician, and the Police took them home.

The Twentieth Assembly District Grant Club has elected the following officers: James Jackson, President; N. H. Babcock, First Vice-President; J. B. Dingledine, Second Vice-President; A. Douglas, Recording Secretary; S. White, Corresponding Secretary; John Osborne, Treasurer. Delegates to Central Grant Club—H. A. Darling, George H. Duryee, Theodore Karner, Albert Bogert, M. C. Lee, James Owens, Daniel W. Lee, Thomas Scanlon, W. H. Benjamin, Thomas Robinson.

We take pleasure in calling attention to Rev. Mr. Collyer's lecture upon "Clear Grit," to be delivered before the Mercantile Library Association, at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 31. The lecture is a discourse upon true manhood, and is full of telling points. It has never been delivered in New-York City, but it has been the leading lecture at the West, and in New-England.

Mr. James Watson, County Auditor, who was seriously injured on Tuesday last by his carriage coming in collision with another person's, is thought to be in a very critical condition. A consultation of surgeons, at which Drs. Wood, Van Buren and Sayre were present, was held yesterday, and it was thought that an operation to remove a portion of the fractured skull may be necessary.

Mr. Hilgard, of the United States Coast Survey, will lecture at the Academy of Music this evening, on "Tides, Tidal Currents, and their Effects upon Harbors," and it is expected that he will make some statements regarding the changes going on in the Harbor of New-York, which will be of the highest interest to the commercial community.

The Lincoln Club had a gay time last evening at Apollo Hall, the occasion being their second annual invitation ball. About 9½ P. M. the party began to drop in, and by 10 P. M. dancing had commenced. It was continued steadily for two or three hours, and notwithstanding the terrible storm without, there was pleasure and peace within.

Louis Daub, of No. 434 Fifth-street, was knocked down, yesterday, by a Second-avenue car, and severely injured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. The fact was only known to the Police after the car had disappeared, so no arrests were made.

James Smith and Alex. Stabell, both seventeen years of age, had a quarrel yesterday in Irving-place, when Smith stabbed his opponent in the arm with a small knife, opening one of the veins and causing a dangerous wound. Smith was locked up.

Frederick Laomanarstick, a German, aged forty-one, died in Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from injuries sustained two years ago by a fall through a hatchway, when his spine was fractured. An inquest was held by Coroner Keenan.

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place in the great hall, on Saturday evening, at 8 P. M. Subject—"Traits of Yankee Humor." Lecturer, Arthur Gilman, Esq.

Rogers Lawrence, a colored man employed at the Japanese Bazaar, No 925 Broadway, kept by Ed. H. Clarke, was committed to answer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing $110.

Hugh Lynch, aged fifty-three, of No. 53 Oak-street, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, of injuries sustained a few days ago by a fall through the hold of a ship. An inquest was held by Coroner Keenan.

A fire occurred yesterday morning, caused by sparks from the chimney of the blacksmith-shop of James Cosgrove, No. 203 West Twenty-sixth-street. The loss amounts to $200.

Yesterday, Mayor Hall gave a private breakfast to Mr. Lester Wallack, at the Manhattan Club Rooms. About a dozen gentlemen were present.

BROOKLYN.

Coroner Jones held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of Catharine McGuire, aged three years, who was accidentally burned to death on the preceding night at the residence of her parents on Bush-street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Albert Foster was placed on trial in the United States Court, yesterday, for having in his possession 1,500 unstamped cigars, and for offering the same for sale. During the progress of the examination, defendant's counsel called for the production of the cigars, but to the astonishment of the attorney for the Government, on opening the boxes, not one of the "weeds" was to be seen. Some enterprising character had carried them away. The defense is a general denial. Case still on.

Action was commenced in the United States District Court, yesterday, against the premises of Bridget Decature, located on Hudson-avenue, between York and Prospect streets, for having been used in the distillation of illicit spirits. The defense is that the premises did not belong to defendant, and that the owner had no knowledge of the purpose for which they were being used.

The case of Culver & Washington against the Western Union Telegraph Company, was concluded in the Supreme Court yesterday, and a verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for $1,792 72; which amount they claimed was due them by the Company for services rendered as counsel.

Corporation Counsel De Witt has notified Mr. Richardson, President of the Atlantic-street Railroad, that unless he reduces the car fare on that line from six to five cents, he will prosecute him for violation of the city ordinance.

LONG ISLAND.

The forgery case of Wm. T. Oliver, which has excited so much interest the past few weeks in Queens County, was concluded yesterday, and the accused was held by Justice Snediker, of Jamaica, under $3,000 bail. The forgery consisted in signing his father's name, "lately deceased," to a lease for property valued at $50,000, the consideration being only $500 per year. The lease was to run five years. Upon a part of the property, was a pond, which the city authorities of Brooklyn propose to purchase for the additional reservoir, and, if the lease had been a valid one, a large sum would have been necessary to purchase it in addition to the amount for acquiring the property. The examination has been very tedious, extending through twelve sessions. The testimony against the accused has been very damaging.

A large meeting of farmers was held at the new town hall, Jamaica, yesterday afternoon. A resolution was passed condemning the passage of a bill, lately introduced in the Legislature, providing for the purchase by the county of toll roads and toll bridges.

The Board of Flushing Village Trustees, last night, passed resolutions strongly condemning the passage of the Blackwell's Island Bridge bill, which was lately introduced into the Legislature by Senator Genet, of New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in a brick building situated on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, Newark, and owned by Mr. A. W. Canfield. There were two stores on the lower floor, one being occupied by Mr. Rodler, and one by Messrs. Maur & Cooper. Both were grocery stores. The loss on the building was about $6,000; insured. Mr. Rodler lost about $5,000 on stock, also insured. Messrs. Maur & Cooper lost together about $2,000. The adjoining buildings were saved though somewhat injured by water. The firemen worked like heroes, with the thermometer below zero.

While two men were at work in an iron mine at Mount Hope, Sussex County, a day or two ago, a huge rock, weighing about a ton, became detached overhead and fell upon them, killing one of them, an Englishman, outright, and mutilating the other in a dangerous manner. His leg had to be amputated, and it is thought he will recover. He crawled a distance of a quarter of a mile after receiving his injuries.

Margaret Crook appeared before Justice Conklin yesterday, and demanded a warrant for the arrest of her husband, who had terribly beaten her. Three of her ribs were broken, her face and eyes were bruised and blackened, and her clothes were almost completely torn from her person. The wretch who had done the work was arrested.

A confidence man, giving his name as John W. Stroud, of Newton, has been stopping at the Park Hotel, in Newark, for a week. He left on Wednesday without paying his board, and since that time sundry bills from the tailors, the shoemakers and others have been sent to the hotel for payment.

Justice Whitney, of Hoboken, yesterday, decided in favor of Maria Hansom, a servant girl, who had been severely beaten and sent out without being paid by her employer, a Frenchman, named Henrock.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 25.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened firm on the news from Paris. Consols at 1 P. M. fell off, owing to doubts on the subject of the capitulation of Paris on the Stock Exchange. The following table shows the state of the market during the day:

	11¼ A. M.	1 P. M.	2 P.M.
Consols for money	92⅛	92⅛	
Consols for account	92¾	92⅝	
United States 5-20s, 1862	90⅛		90¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, (old)	90		90⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	89		88⅞
United States 10-40s	88⅝		88⅜
Erie Railroad Shares	19		19
Illinois Central	110½		
Atlantic and Great Western	28		

London, Jan. 25—2 P. M.—Tallow firmer at 45s. 3d. @45s. 6d. Linseed-oil firmer at £29@£29 5s.

London, Jan. 25, 4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for Money and the account. American Securities easier: U. S. Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅛; 1865, 89⅞; 1867, 88⅞; Ten-forties, 88⅜. Stocks quiet and steady; Eries, 18⅞; Illinois Centrals, 110½; Atlantic and Great Western, 27½.

Liverpool, Jan. 25—4½ P. M.—Cotton finally closed buoyant at 8d.@8⅛d. for Middling Uplands; 8¼d.@8⅜d. for Middling Orleans. Wheat—Winter, 11s. 2d. @11s. 3d. Petroleum, 1s. 3½d.

London, Jan. 25—4½ P. M.—Tallow, 45s. 6d.

Liverpool, Jan. 25—3½ P. M.—The Cotton market opened buoyant and with an advance in prices; Uplands, 8d.; Orleans, 8¼d. At 1 P. M. the market was active; Middling Uplands, 8d.@8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans in December and yet to arrive were made at 8⅛d. for Middling. At 2½ P. M. the market was firmer; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d.; sales of the day, 20,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for speculation and export; the sales of Cotton on Tuesday were 4,000 bales more than previously reported; sales have also been made of Cotton on ship named, loading at Mobile, at 8⅛d. for Middling Mobile, and of Uplands shipped at New-Orleans in December, and yet to arrive, at 8⅛d. for Middling. The market since the closing hour (2½ P. M.) is unofficially reported easier and partially a shade lower, with additional sales of 5,000 bales. There have been sales of Middling Uplands, loading on steamer at Savannah and on ship named at Baltimore, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs opened easier; Wheat, 11s. 11d. ℔ cental for California White; Corn, 37s. 9d ℔ quarter for new. Provisions—Beef easier at 116s. 6d. for new.

Frankfort, Jan. 25.—United States Five-twenties, 95⅛ for the old issue.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Flour—A few dray-loads sold at previous quotations. Wheat inactive; nominally $1 37 for No. 2 Chicago Spring. Corn dull; small lots new Ohio at 72c. in store. Oats neglected. Barley quiet and firm; sales, 2,800 bushels Canada at 85c., in store. Rye held at $1 10 for Western. Seeds neglected. Peas nominal. Highwines nominally 91½c.@92c. Pork higher at $23 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13c. Cattle active and higher; with few exceptions all the stock changed hands. The receipts were 267 cars against 202 cars on the same day last week. The sales, reaching nearly 800 head, were as follows: 123 Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,419 lbs., at $7 25; 61 Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,412 lbs., at $7 25; 75 Illinois, averaging 1,312 lbs., at $6 90; 47 Illinois, averaging 1,300 lbs., at $7; 37 Illinois, averaging 1,184 lbs., at $6 37½; 32 Illinois, averaging 1,220 lbs., at $6 62½; 103 Illinois, averaging 1,321, at $6 80; 102 Illinois, averaging 1,226, at $6 80; 93 Illinois, averaging 1,271, at $7; 16 Indiana, averaging 1,353 lbs., at $6 62½; 40 Canada, averaging 1,070 lbs., at $5 62½; 16 Canada, averaging 1,259 lbs., at $6 37½; 20 Canada, averaging 945 lbs., at $5 75; 18 Canada Oxen, averaging 1,351 lbs., at $5 35. Sheep unchanged; the sales to-day were 46 Canada, averaging 107 lbs., and 69 do., averaging 129 lbs., at $6 37½; 81 do., averaging 91 lbs., and 148 do., averaging 123 lbs., at $6; 59 do., averaging 130 lbs., at $6 25; 150 do., averaging 117 lbs., at $6 12½; 170 State, averaging 81 lbs., at $5, and 181 Michigan, averaging 82 lbs., at $4 37½. Hogs active; all the stock offered for sale was readily disposed of at 8c., as follows: 134 head, averaging 229 lbs.; 233 head, averaging 157 lbs.; 203 head, averaging 152 lbs.; 124 head, averaging 180 lbs.; 72 head, averaging 238 lbs.; 64 head, averaging 261 lbs.; 64 head, averaging 202 lbs.; 54 head, averaging 210 lbs.; 54 head, averaging 210 lbs., and 34 head, averaging 231 lbs.

St. Louis, Jan. 26.—Cotton advancing; sales at 14c. Flour firm and scarce; Superfine Winter, $5; Double Extra, $5 87½. Wheat steady; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45. Corn flat. Oats advancing; sales at 45c.@46c., in bulk; 48c.@51c. sacked. Barley quiet; Spring No. 1 at $1; Fall, 88c. Rye—Nothing done. Whisky steady at 88c. Pork higher, at $22. Dry-salted Meats buoyant; sales, 1,000,000 lbs. equal quantity of bulk Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides at 10¼c.@10¾c.; 200,000 lbs. bulk Clear Sides, fully cured, at 11c.; 140,000 lbs. Bacon Clear Sides, packed, at 10¼c; Bulk Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11¾c. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15¼c.@16½. Lard active; prime Steam, at Kansas City, 12c.; Kettle, at Quincy, buyer February, 12¼c. Hogs higher; sales at $6 75@$7 50. Receipts—2,200 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 2,800 Hogs.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and weak. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 quiet at $1 24, cash; $1 24½, seller February; afternoon active and higher, at $1 26, cash; $1 26½, seller February. Corn—No. 2 less active and lower, at 50c., cash; 50½c., seller February; afternoon firmer, at 51c., seller February. Oats quiet at 45½c. for No. 2. Rye quiet at 85c. for regular, 87c. for fresh receipts. Barley dull at 83c. Highwines steady and firm at 87c. for iron-bound. Mess Pork quiet at $23 37½. Lard weak at 12¼c., seller February. Dressed Hogs quiet at $8 75@$9. Live Hogs active at $7@$7 85. Cattle fairly active at $3 75@$8 37½. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 17,000 Hogs. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 Hogs.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Cotton advancing and in fair demand at 14¼c. Flour firm and in fair demand; Family, $6 40@$6 50. Wheat dull at $1 33@$1 35. Corn firm and in fair demand at 52c.@53c. Rye firm and scarce at $1. Barley steady and in moderate demand at 95c.@$1. Mess Pork excited and higher, with large sales at $22@$22 50 for cash, held at $23 at closing. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats in light demand; holders firm, asking 8¾c. for Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c. for Clear Rib sides, and 11c. for Clear Sides. Bacon only in limited jobbing demand, with small sales at 9¾c. for shoulders, 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 12c. for Clear Sides. Live Hogs steady and in moderate demand at $7 25@$7 50; receipts, 2,400. Whisky in fair demand and quiet at 88c., asking 89c. Exchange steady.

Oswego, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Flour steady; demand fair; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; sales, 1,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50. Corn dull; sales, 800 bushels at 79c. Oats quiet; small sales Ohio 60c.; Illinois held at 58c. Barley held at 90c.@$1 for Canada. Rye and Peas inactive. Corn-meal, $1 75 for Bolted; $1 65 for Unbolted ℔ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $31@$33 ℔ ton. Highwines, 94c. Freights—Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 88c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80, and to Albany, $5 80 ℔ ton.

Baltimore, Jan. 26.—Cotton firmer, held higher; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 295 bales; gross receipts, 990 bales; exports, coastwise, 525 bales; sales, 775 bales; stock, 13,305 bales. Cattle fairly active, firmer and higher; First quality, 5¾c.@6¾c.; Medium, 4c.@5¾c.; Inferior to Ordinary, 4c.@5¼c.; receipts, 1,131; sales, 944. Swine higher at 9¼c.@9¾c.; receipts, 4,130. Sheep rather dull; receipts about equal to demand. The supply of good Sheep has been better than for some time past. Fair to Good, 4¼c.@5¼c.; Good to Extra, 5¾c.@6¾c.; receipts, 3,452.

Louisville, Jan. 26.—Tobacco firm; sales, 102 hhds. common to good Lugs at $5 72@$6 75; Low to good Leaf, $7@$16 50. Cotton buoyant at 14c. Flour firm at $5 50. Grain quiet. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $22. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Lard, 12¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 16¼c.; Plain, 14¼c. Whisky quoted at 89.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Wheat—Little doing; Amber State, $1 50, and Wicks $1 60, with sales of small lots; sales yesterday, 2,515 bushels Amber State at $1 63. Rye scarce and none offering. Corn quiet; Western held at 82c.@85c. for Mixed and Yellow, old and new; small sales Round Yellow, 88c. Barley—Nothing doing. Oats firm with sales of 1,000 bushels State in elevator at 63c.

Milwaukee, Jan. 26.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 27½; No. 2, $1 25¼. Oats and Barley nominal. Dressed Hogs firm at $8 75. Mess Pork higher at $22 75@$23. Receipts—2,100 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour.

New-Orleans, Jan. 26.—Cotton—Buyers and sellers apart, tending upward; Middling, 15c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 9,335 bales; gross receipts, 9,785 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,223 bales; to Antwerp, 2,919 bales; sales, 5,400 bales; stock, 188,686 bales.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 25.—Crude Turpentine, $1 80@$3. Spirits Turpentine, 44c. Resin—Sales, 1,200 bbls. at $1 75 for Strained, $4 25 for Pale, and $5 50 for Extra Pale. Tar, $1 65. Cotton steady at 14¼c.

Memphis, Jan. 26.—Cotton quiet at 14½c.; receipts, 2,965 bales; shipments, 1,865 bales. Flour unchanged. Grain—Market bare. Pork scarce and firm. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 9c.; Sides, 11c.@12c.

Cleveland, Jan. 26.—Wheat declining; No. 1 Red at $1 39; No. 2 Red $1 34. Corn firmer; new Shelled at 61c. Oats firm; held at 48c.@49c. Petroleum quiet; Crude at $4 80@$4 85; Refined at 23c.

Savannah, Jan. 26.—Cotton quiet but firm; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 5,260 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,446 bales; sales, 2,100 bales; stock, 90,615 bales.

Mobile, Jan. 26.—Cotton buoyant; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts 1,126 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 21,700 bales; coastwise, 103 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 65,847.

Wilmington, Jan. 26.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 77 bales; exports, coastwise, 115 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,148 bales.

Norfolk, Jan. 26.—Cotton firm; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 2,217 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,497 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 10,091 bales.

Charleston, Jan. 26.—Cotton stiff; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 2,956 bales; exports, to Spain, 554 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 40,018 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 26.—Cotton active and firmer; sales, 1,940 bales; receipts, 1,900 bales; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c., closing quiet and easy.

Galveston, Jan. 26.—Cotton quiet but firm; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.@13¼c.; net receipts, 1,386 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 58,142 bales.

Boston, Jan. 26.—Cotton strong; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 25 bales; gross receipts, 860 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 6,500 bales.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For France, via Brest, by the *Washington*, at 8 A. M. For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of London*, at 8½ A. M. A supplementary mail, for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River until 10½ A. M. For Havana and Mexico, by the *City of Merida*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:05, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M., 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 26—*In steam-ship Aleppo, from Liverpool.*—J. F. London, M. Hallam, J. L. Levey, Mrs. Heath and daughter, Rev. Dr. Eaton, Rev. T. C. Casnell, J. Orango, W. W. Wilson, J. Barton, M. Hubbe, Rev. H. H. Fainall, Rev. W. F. Keane, S. Hallame, J. de Cardenas.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises 7:15	Sun sets 5:11	Moon sets 12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11:11	Gov. Island 12:46	Hell Gate 2:08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 26.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; El Cid, Nickerson, Newbern, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Hatteras, Blackwood, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Great Western, Lewis, Liverpool, Charles H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Argean, Lindsay, Gibraltar for orders, James Henry & Co.; Hattie M, (Br.,) Parker, Rotterdam, Heney & Parker.

Brigs Fenwick, (Br.,) Toye, Cork or Falmouth, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Dirigo, Rumball, Cuba, F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. W. G. R. Mowry, Eaton, Galveston, Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Britannia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Dec. 31, via Moville Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced heavy westerly gales to the Banks; from thence strong, variable winds. Jan. 25, 60 miles E. of Montauk, passed an Inman steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co. Had great difficulty in getting through the ice in the Delaware River.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe 24th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Was detained off Sandy Hook 10 hours by heavy snow-storm and ice.

Schr. Adelia, Kelly, Holden, Virginia.

WIND, sunset fresh N. E., thick and snowing very hard.

Below.

Ship Washington, Booth, (of Baltimore,) Gunby, from Rotterdam Dec. 4, with mdse. to master, leaking badly. (Was boarded Jan. 22, off Barnegat, by pilot-boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.) Ship Trimountain, William, from Glasgow Nov. 21, via Greenock Dec. 5, with mdse. to Charles Carow. (By pilot-boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.)

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.—Arr. schr. M. C. Lyons from Portland, Me.; off the port ship Kate Troop, from St. John, N. B.

Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 26.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Mary Dundas, from Newport, Wales; bark Lorenzo, and brig Seva, from Liverpool; brig Senorita, from Rio.

In the Roads, bark Templar and brig Red Wing, for Rio.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 26.—Passed in for Norfolk steamer Francis Wright, from Charleston, for New-York.

Sld. brig Clara Brown, for the West Indies.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Jan. 26.—In port, brigs Alberti, from Shields, and Mary E. Thompson, from New-York, and schr. Rising Sun, from Wilmington, all for Boston.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
India	Jan. 28	New-York	Glasgow.
City of London	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Jan. 28	New-York	Havre.
Deutschland	Jan. 28	New-York	Bremen.
FOR MEXICO.			
City of Merida	Jan. 28	New-York	Vera Cruz.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

HAMBURG, Jan. 24.—The steam-ship Cambria, from New-York, arrived at this port safely yesterday noon.

MIDLAND BONDS
IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$100, $500 and $1,000.

These favorite SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are secured by a first mortgage on the great Midland Railroad of New-York, and their issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, costing about $40,000 per mile. Entire length of road, 345 miles, of which 220 have been completed, and much progress made in grading the remainder.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.
FULL-PAID STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS, ABOUT....$6,500,000
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CONVERTIBLE BONDS....600,000
MORTGAGE BONDS, $20,000 PER MILE ON 345 MILES....6,900,000
TOTAL....$14,000,000
EQUAL TO $40,000 PER MILE.

The road is built in the most thorough manner, and at the lowest attainable cost for cash.

The liberal subscriptions to the Convertible Bonds of the Company, added to its other resources, give the most encouraging assurance of the early completion of the road. The portion already finished, as will be seen by the following letter of the President of the Company, is doing a profitable local business:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1870.
Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., New-York:
GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 1st inst., asking for a statement of the last month's earnings of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, is at hand. I have not yet received a report of the earnings for November.

The earnings for the month of October from all sources were $43,709 17, equal to $524,510 04 per annum on the 147 miles of road, viz.: Main Line from Sidney to Oswego, 125 miles; New-Berlin Branch, 22 miles.

The road commenced to transport coal from Sidney, under a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the latter part of November. The best informed on the subject estimate the quantity to be transported the first year at not less than 250,000 tons, while some estimate the quantity at 300,000 tons. This will yield an income of from $375,000 to $450,000 from coal alone on that part of the road.

Taking the lowest of these estimates, it gives for the 147 miles a total annual earnings of $899,510 04. The total operating expenses will not exceed fifty per cent., which leaves the net annual earnings $449,755 02, which is $214,555 02 in excess of interest of the bonds issued thereon.

I should add that the earnings from passengers and freight are steadily increasing, and that, too, without any through business to New-York. Yours truly,
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President
N. Y. and O. Midland Railroad Co.

The very favorable exhibit presented in the foregoing letter shows that this road, when finished, with its unequaled advantages for both local and through business, must prove to be one of the most profitable railroad enterprises in the United States, and that its First Mortgage Bonds constitute one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities ever offered to investors.

For sale, or exchanged for Governments and other current securities, by
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON
AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:

SPRINGFIELD
WORCESTER
BOSTON
PUTNAM
HARTFORD
WILLIMANTIC
PROVIDENCE
MIDDLETOWN
NEW HAVEN
NEW LONDON

THE
NewHaven, Middletown & Willimantic
RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is *more than three-quarters built*, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION in CONNECTICUT.

Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

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